The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3212. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

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THE SECOND RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

A TAX OF $150,000,000.

The Committee of Ways and Means have concluded to provide by taxation for a hundred and fifty millions during the current year.

A NEW SOURCE OF REVENUE.

The Committee of Ways and Means should not fail to impose a monthly tax on those who perform the office of sutlers to our armies. It is an exclusive privilege and a very valuable one. Merchants in civil life always pay a license. Those who sell in the camps should do likewise, and the funds go into the Government treasury. The average value of a sutlership to a regiment is said to be $6,000 a year. If we have 600 regiments in service, the furnishing of sutler's goods to them yields a profit of nearly *four millions* annually. Why should not a fair per cent. of this sum go to the Government, that furnishes the customers and the money they buy with?

PROTECTING THE TREASURY.

Senator HALE's bill to protect the Government Treasury from swindling contracts comes none too soon. Its introduction to-day was marked by a severe speech from that Senator.

EXTRA MILEAGE REFUSED.

The appropriation for compensation and mileage of members of the House is under the control of the Treasurer of the United States as disbursing agent, and he has refused payment of the claim for extra mileage whenever presented, nor has mileage for the extra session been paid to any Senators by the Treasury Department before the recent decision of the Secretary, as has been erroneously stated.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE TRENT AFFAIR.

The speech of Judge THOMAS, of Massachusetts, was listened to with deep interest by the whole House, and it was received with surprise from one so quiet, grave and dispassionate as the able and venerable Representative of the old "Quincy District." One of Mr. THOMAS' colleagues assured me, after the speech was over, that it spoke the sentiments of Massachusetts. Senator SUMNER was in the House during the delivery, but did not manifest how he was affected by it. Doubtless the speech will be much commented on abroad, from the relation of the speaker to our Minister to England. The opinion of Judge THOMAS is that England did not intend to fight, but to humble us.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OREGON.

I am assured by honorable gentlemen, just arrived here from Oregon, that the objections urged in the Senate against Mr. STARKE, appointed Senator in Col. BAKER's place, are unfounded and malicious—known to be such in Oregon. Mr. STARKE is a Northern man, but was a Democrat, long suffering and patient toward the South, as DOUGLAS and DICKINSON were, but true to the Union in war. It is astonishing that he should be kept out of his seat, while the confessed and absent traitors, POLK and JOHNSON, of Missouri, are kept in theirs.

THE SUTLER BILL.

The Military Committee of the Senate to-day reported back the Sutler bill, with amendments adding to its stringency, prohibiting sutlers from crediting soldiers for more than quarter of their pay, from using Government teams or horses, and providing that any officer who shall receive any favor from them shall be cashiered.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

The report of the Committee on Elections is in favor of JOHN M. BUTLER, against WILLIAM E. LEHMAN, who occupies the seat in the House from the First District of Pennsylvania. The minority of the Committee, Messrs. WORCESTER and BROWN, have come to a directly opposite conclusion. The subject will be taken up for consideration next week.

THE IRON-CLAD STEAM BATTERIES.

The Senate Naval Committee at their meeting to-morrow will take up the House bill authorizing the construction of twenty iron-clad steam batteries. An effort will be made to increase the number to fifty.

THE ARMY NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Military Committee will take up to-morrow the nominations of all army officers against whose confirmation objections are made. It is thought that many will fail, from Brigadiers down to Lieutenants.

SUCCESSFUL FORAGING EXPEDITION.

All of Gen. SMITH's division, with the exception of three regiments, went out to-day, in the direction of Flint Hill, beyond Vienna, and not far from Fairfax Court House, for the purpose of obtaining forage. The expedition was successful, and returned without meeting with any indications of the presence of the enemy in force. The forage has nearly all been gathered on the other side of the river.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Last night Col. HOWELL, of the Eighty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment, proceeded about twenty miles from Washington, to a house which was known to be occupied by a Capt. GWIN, who was captured. The latter was an officer of the rebel army, and had not long before crossed from Virginia into Maryland, where his family resided. There were found in his possession numerous letters directed to parties both in the North and South, and also bundles of clothing, which, doubtless, he intended to transfer across the Potomac to Virginia. The expedition returned to Good Hope this morning. They brought with them the prisoner, the property and several loads of forage.

THE KERRIGAN CASE—THE PROSECUTION CLOSED.

The prosecution was closed in the Kerrigan case this morning, and two witnesses—WM. H. CLAMPETT and JOHN W. CLAMPETT—were sworn for the defence. They established their identity as the two persons passed out of the lines by Col. KERRIGAN the day before the enemy occupied Munson's Hill, and with whom he promised to dine next day. They are loyal citizens of Washington, and one of them is a Government clerk in the Interior Department. At the time indicated, they did business here and lived at Mason's Hill, in Fairfax County, Va., and were forced to flee when Mason's Hill was captured.

A RUNAWAY SLAVE FROM CENTREVILLE.

A runaway slave from Centerville reached this city on Saturday. He escaped from Centreville the preceding Sunday. He reports that none of the enemy's heavy guns were mounted when he left, and that provisions and forage were so scarce that only half rations to each were being issued.

THE INVASION OF MEXICO.

A letter from President JUAREZ, of Mexico, to a gentleman of Washington, has just been received. He says it is his determination to make the best fight possible against their invaders, and that they never will yield to Spanish domination until completely subjugated.

NO RECUSANT OFFICERS.

The statement that the officers summoned before the Congressional Investigating Committee, on the conduct of the war, refuse to testify, is entirely unfounded. The best feeling exists between the Committee and the officers, and the latter understand that there is no hostility toward them, and are willing to aid in the investigation. Very satisfactory progress has been made in throwing light upon the conduct of the war.

THE ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHIELDS.

Gen. SHIELDS reported himself to the President to-day, and will accept the Brigadiership tendered to him. He asks immediate service in that field where the most work is required. His arrival is hailed with joy by the Irish, who will give him a grand welcome and serenade to-morrow night, corner of F and Ninth streets.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND RECEPTION.

The President's second reception occurred to-night. It was more fully attended by ladies than the first, the influx of whom to Washington since the holidays is marked at the hotels.

GEN. M'CLELLAN WELL.

Gen. McCLELLAN is well, but did not ride out to-day.

NOT TO BE ANSWERED.

It is understood that the Government have resolved not to answer ROSCOE CONKLING's resolution.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

As the Navy Department has no vessel to detail for carrying to London, as in 1851, the contributions which the Americans may desire to exhibit at the World's Fair, the President recommends that authority be given to charter a suitable vessel for that purpose.

NAVY LETTERS.

The House Post-office Committee have instructed their Chairman to report a bill granting to sailors and marines the same privileges enjoyed by soldiers, of sending letters by mail without prepayment of postage.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

It is known that several female prisoners are watched and cared for in the northern part of the city, by a detachment of the Sturgis Rifles, under Lieut. SHELDON. On several occasions recently, events have transpired showing a plot to clandestinely effect their release, but the vigilance of the guard has often frustrated it.

MODEL BARRACKS IN WASHINGTON.

The most admirably constructed Winter quarters, belonging to any section of the army of the Potomac, are undoubtedly the new barracks just completed at Meridian Hill, on North Fourteenth-street, in this city. The plans and specifications were made out by Col. W. W. DAVIS, commanding the First Brigade, Gen. CASEY's Division, and the buildings were erected under the supervision of Adjt. CARVER, and in honor of him are entitled the Carver Barracks. They were built entirely by the soldiers of Col. DAVIS' Brigade, the sole expense to the Government being the cost of the materials. The brigade numbers 4,137 men, and is composed of the One Hundred and Fourth Pennsylvania, Fifty-second Pennsylvania, Fifty-sixth New-York and Eleventh Maine Regiments. The camp is laid out after the manner of a Spanish village, the barracks for each regiment occupying one side of a grand plaza, seven hundred feet square. Each regiment has thirteen buildings, except the New-York Fifty-sixth, which has eighteen, there being eight more companies in that regiment than in either of the others. Each building is sixteen feet wide, eighty feet long and eight feet high and is divided into five compartments, the one fronting on the square being 12 by 16 feet, and devoted to officers. The buildings are of boards, placed perpendicularly, with the joints stripped. The roofs are also of boards, covered with felting and pitched, the eaves and cornices projecting two feet over the sides and ends. The rooms are all fitted up with bunks, and each is warmed by a small stove. Between each building is an open space of 35 feet. On the northeast and southwest corners of the camp, outside of the barracks, are two guard-houses, each 16 by 60 feet, and capable of accommodating 75 men each. A portion of the camp ground was drained by a 9-inch iron pipe running across Fourteenth-street, which being found too small for the purpose, Col. DAVIS' men removed it, and procuring rock from an adjacent quarry, built a splendid stone conduit, two feet square, entirely across the street. The buildings are all handsomely white-washed, and are occupied by their respective regiments, except those for the New-York Fifty-sixth, which will be taken possession of within a few days. All this work was commenced and finished within three weeks, and without any assistance from outsiders. There was used 443,000 feet of boards and 98,000 feet of scantling, at $17 per thousand, amounting to $9,297. The felting and pitch for the roofs, and the nails, locks, hinges, sash, &c., bring the sum up to nearly $10,000. Common tents for the same number of troops would cost over $7,000, and would be entirely destroyed by the end of the season. The plans and specifications were submitted to Gen. McCLELLAN, and had his approval, before any of the work was begun, and is the only instance in which any scheme of the kind was sanctioned by him. These barracks are far superior in workmanship and design to any erected by contract at a far greater expense. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Col. DAVIS for the skill and economy displayed by him in their design and construction, and the example set might be followed by others, with advantage to themselves and profit to the Government.

IRA HARRIS CAVALRY.

The "Ira Harris" Cavalry, (Col. DE FOREST,) although near Annapolis, will not compose part of Gen. BURNSIDES' expedition. This New-York regiment is much improved in its condition. It has Sibley tents, new under-clothes for the soldiers, and under the discipline of a practical drill-officer, is fast becoming expert in field duties. They are going into Winter quarters in their present camp.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.

The following deaths have occurred in the hospitals here since our last report:

Isaac M. Austin, private, Co. F, U. S. Cavalry.

Vincent Bardini, private, Co. F, Fifty-sixth New-York Volunteers.

Menzo Walrath, sergeant, Co. K, New-York Artillery.

Wm. Leach, Co. H, Fifty-ninth New-York Volunteers.

David Shea, Co. C, Second Massachusetts Volunteers.

Rufus Delafield, Medical Cadet.

Elijah McNamara, Co. G, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Foster Salmon, Co. H, Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Zeno. Gibbs, Co. D, Fifth Wisconsin Volunteers.

PERUVIAN MINISTER TO MEXICO.

It appears that MANUEL NICHOLAS CORPANCHO, who recently arrived here, is not a Peruvian Minister to the United States Government, but to Mexico, and will soon leave for that country.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

THE BILL AUTHORIZING THE ISSUE OF DEMAND TREASURY NOTES—THE GENERAL BANKING BILL SENT TO THE PRINTER—THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Jan. 5, 1862.

The House Committee of Ways and Means have at last agreed definitely upon their bill authorizing the further issue of demand Treasury notes, making them a legal tender, &c. They will report the bill to the House to-morrow, and endeavor to secure its immediate passage. The bill, matured after careful comparison of views and full examination of all the suggestions offered by gentlemen skilled in finance, is as follows:

A BILL TO AUTHORIZE THE ISSUE OF TREASURY NOTES PAYABLE ON DEMAND.

Be it enacted, &c., That, for temporary purposes, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to issue, on the faith of the United States, $100,000,000 of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, payable on demand, without specifying any place of payment, and of such denominations as he may deem expedient, not less than $5 each, and such notes and all other Treasury notes not bearing interest that have been heretofore authorized to be issued, shall be receivable for all debts and demands due to the United States, and for all salaries, dues, debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations and associations within the United States, and shall also be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, and shall be exchangeable at any time at their par value, the same as coin, at the Treasury of the United States, and the offices of the Assistant Treasurers in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, St. Louis and the depositary in Cincinnati, for any of the coupon or registered bonds which the Secretary of the Treasury is now, or may hereafter be authorized to issue, and such Treasury notes may be reissued from time to time as the exigencies of the public service may require. There shall be printed on the back of the Treasury notes which may be issued under the provisions of this act, the following words: "The within note is a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, and is exchangeable for the coupon or registered bonds of the United States, bearing not less than six per cent. interest." Such Treasury notes shall be signed by the Treasurer of the United States, or by some officer of the Treasury Department designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall be countersigned by the Register of the Treasury; and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to authorize the issue of Treasury notes," approved the 23d day of December, 1857, so far as the same can be applied to the provisions of this act, and not inconsistent therewith, are hereby revived and reënacted; and the sum of $150,000 is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to carry this act into effect.

The grand point of difference between the notes authorized by this measure and those heretofore issued, is that the old demand notes were only made receivable for dues *to* the Government, whereas the new bill makes all such notes, already issued or to be issued, receivable for all dues *by* the Government, as well. Since the suspension of specie payments by the banks, little or no opposition is offered to the bill in question, from any quarter.

The Committee have also so far matured the General Banking bill, as to send it to the printer. They have made quite a number of modifications from the original draft, to meet the views of existing banking institutions and of gentlemen familiar with the subject from various stand-points; but the general principles are maintained, as already given to the public—the modifications affecting only the details. It was proposed by some financiers that the bill shall make a legal tender of all notes of banks whose circulation is based on the pledge of National loan certificates. The proposition, however, has not been adopted by the Committee, thus far; but they have agreed to make such bank's notes receivable for dues to the Government, and salaries and debts due by the Government.

An accidental error, in my letter published on Friday last, stated the aggregate taxable property of the United States at over "twelve" billions of dollars, whereas the figures previously given showed that the sentence should have read "over *twenty-one* billions," &c. In that letter was presented a table of the value of "real and personal estate" in the several States, according to the census of 1860. I was not aware before that census takers make a distinction between "Real and Personal Estate," and "Personal Property." But I find that the Superintendent of the census does make the distinction in his tables furnished to the Committee on Ways and Means, and that there is a difference of over four billions of dollars between the aggregate of "Real and Personal Property," as given by him, and the total of those columns, *added* to the total of his table of "Personal Estate." You have already published Mr. KENNEDY's table of "Real and Personal Estate." The following is his

Table giving the Value of Personal Property in the several States, according to the Eighth Census.

Alabama	$277,164,673	Minnesota	$6,729,002
Arkansas	116,956,590	Mississippi	351,636,175
California	72,748,036	Missouri	113,485,274
Connecticut	149,778,134	N. Hampshire	64,171,743
Delaware	13,493,439	New-Jersey	145,520,550
Florida	47,206,875	New-York	320,806,558
Georgia	438,430,946	North Carolina	175,931,029
Illinois	101,987,432	Ohio	272,348,960
Indiana	119,212,432	Oregon	12,745,313
Iowa	55,733,560	Pennsylvania	158,060,355
Kansas	6,429,630	Rhode Island	41,326,101
Kentucky	250,287,639	South Carolina	359,546,444
Louisiana	155,082,277	Tennessee	162,504,020
Maine	67,662,672	Texas	155,316,322
Maryland	231,793,800	Vermont	19,118,646
Massachusetts	301,744,651	Virginia	239,069,108
Michigan	39,927,921	Wisconsin	37,706,723
Aggregate value			$5,081,661,050

In estimating the present available basis of taxation we must deduct from the foregoing the value of property of all decriptions in the rebel States, which is found to be as follows:

Aggregate value of Real and Personal Estate and of Personal Property.

Alabama	$772,401,751	N. Carolina	$534,670,428
Arkansas	336,213,053	S. Carolina	907,085,198
Florida	120,308,375	Tennessee	656,407,912
Georgia	1,084,326,183	Texas	520,516,936
Louisiania	757,200,845	Virginia	1,032,318,789
Mississippi	958,961,086	Total	$7,681,021,556

Deduct the aggregate thus stated from the total property value of the entire Union, and we have remaining a balance of $13,551,255,512, as the basis of taxation in loyal States—a tax of only one per cent. on which would yield, after paying the expenses of collection, more than the entire sum required for the current year, to be raised in the various forms of duties on imports, and of excise, stamp and income taxes. As the tariff readjusted is expected to produce a revenue of $80,000,000, a direct tax of one per cent. on property of the loyal States would give us $200,000,000, without resort to the excise, income and stamp taxes. The disposition here, however, is decidedly in favor of making wines, ales and liquors of home production also contribute to the needed war fund rather than to rely so much upon direct taxation; also to continue the similar exaction upon incomes above $800 per annum. The needed legislation on this subject will be brought forward at a very early day.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Messrs. POMEROY, of Kansas, (Rep.,) and CHANDLER, of Micoigan, (Rep.,) presented petitions for the emancipation of the slaves.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Military Committee, reported back the bill in regard to the appointment of Sutlers, with amendments.

The bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) offered a resolution that the Naval Committee be instructed to inquire how the practice has prevailed in the Navy of making purchases through other than recognised agents, and if any such has been made, whether larger prices have been paid.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALE also gave notice that he should introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. DAVIS offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the aggregate number of three years' volunteers, and in what classes they serve, etc.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was taken up.

The question was on the amendment that the cadets be dismissed if deficient in their studies, which was disagreed to.

Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) opposed the passage of the bill. He believed it was owing to West Point officers that the war has languished as it has. If West Point was abolished military tactics would be aught all over the country. He was opposed to increasing the cadets, especially at this time.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said that he should not vote for the bill now, but he could not join in the tirade against West Point. Treason has been taught in the Senate of the United States more than it has at the school at West Point.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) said there never was a greater mistake in supposing that West Point was the nursery of treason. The facts showed the reverse. For twelve years the leaders of the rebellion had control of the army, and the Government itself taught the rebellion by the manner in which it conducted army affairs. He said the bill only increased the number 62. We have increased the army largely, and for officers for this large increase we only propose this small increase of cadets. The increased expense would only be $36,900. The volunteers would rather be commanded by army officers.

Mr. LANE, of Kansas, (Rep.,) said the greatest trouble was, that we have no Board to separate the stupid from those who have brains. The greatest trouble we have is the stupidity of the army officers and their want of common sense.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) thought that the best reform that could be introduced was to see that promotions come up from the ranks of the army. One objection had to West Point was its exclusiveness.

Mr. WILSON was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy. He thought we should immediately begin to economize, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army; but on no other ground would he vote against the bill.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) was glad to hear an argument for the sake of economy. We had the gratifying spectacle of half a million of men ready to make war on the rebels, and another half million waiting to steal something. He thought it would be better to emulate the example of NAPOLEON, and elevate the thieves on the Treasury by the neck.

Mr. HALE said there was an army ready to make war on the treasury, and they had already make a brilliant campaign. He (HALE) said it with shame, that many of the highest officers of the Government were not exempt from the censure which ought to rest on this army. He thought it would have to come to punishing the thieves on the treasury by death. We must practice economy. He (HALE) would do anything to wake the Government to the sense of the evil of the attacks on the treasury. Something must be done to purge the Government of the thieves and robbers on the treasury, or else we should have a rebellion in the North. He declared that, if the war was not against the rebels on the other side, it should be against the plunderers on this side. He called on every man who thought he had a country, to defend it against blows more deadly than those struck by the rebels. The peril is at home among ourselves. He thought we should immediately levy a tax of $200,000,000, and see to it that it was well and properly expended.

The discussion continued at some length, when the Senate refused to pass the bill, by yeas 12, nays 25.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, (Opp.,) moved to take up the bill to punish fraud on the Treasury, brought in at the extra session, but which was not passed in consequence of a letter from Gen. MEIGS, stating that it could not be executed.

The bill was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, the bill in relation to the arrest of persons claimed to be held to service or labor by officers of the army and navy, was taken up.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Opp.,) moved to postpone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to, by—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Carlile, Cowan, Davis, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Thomson—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Browning, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Doolittle, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Harris, Howe, King, Lane of Indiana, Morrill, Pomeroy, Sherman, Sumner, Ten Eyk, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilson—23.

The bill provides that any officer detaining such persons be discharged from service.

On motion of Mr. CARLILE, of Virginia, (Union,) the bill was postponed for the present.

On motion of Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, (Rep.,) the report of the Committee on Judiciary, on the contested seat from Kansas, was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

A message was received from the President, communicating the papers in the *Trent* affair heretofore published.

A motion was made to refer them to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Secesh,) said—I avail myself, Sir, of this, the earliest opportunity offered, to express my utter and strong condemnation, as one of the representatives of the people, of the act of the Administration in surrendering up Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to the British Government. For six weeks, Sir, they were held in close custody as traitors, in a fortress of the United States, by order of the Secretary of State, and with the approval and applause of the Press, of the public men, of the Navy Department, of this House, and of the people of the United States, with a full knowledge of the manner and all the circumstance of their capture, and yet in six days after the imperious and peremptory demand of Great Britain, they were abjectly surrendered upon the mere rumor even of the approach of a hostile fleet, and thus, for the first time in our national history have we strutted insolently into a quarrel without right, and then basely crept out of it without honor; and thus for the first time has the American Eagle been made to cower before the British Lion. Sir, a vassal, or fettered and terror-stricken Press, or servile and sycophantic politicians in this House or out of i may applaud the act, and fawn and flatter and lick the hand which has smitten down our honor into the dust. But the people now or hereafter will demand a terrible reckoning for this most unmanly surrender. But I do not trust myself to speak of it now as I propose some day to speak. I rose only to put on record my emphatic protest against it, and to express my deep conviction that the very war which the other day might have been avoided by combined wisdom and firmness is now inevitable. Sir, this surrender may be no fault of the Secretary of State, but he has sown, I fear, the dragon's teeth by this his fatal dispatch, and armed men will spring from it. In the name of God, Sir, what does England want with MASON and SLIDELL? It was a surrender of the claim of the right to seize them on board her ships, under her flag, that she demanded, and yet this is the very thing that Mr. SEWARD pertinaciously refuses, and he only condemns Capt. WILKES because he did not enforce this asserted right with greater severity against the offending neutral ship. Why, Sir, upon the principles of this dispatch, if a merchant vessel, as at first intended, had been employed to carry these men out from Fort Warren to England she might to day have been arrested on the high seas, and they dragged from her deck, provided only she were forthwith brought back to the port of Boston for confiscation. But more than this, England needs, I do not say wants, a war, but she must and will have it, and this Administration has acted from the beginning as if it was their purpose to oblige her in it to the utmost. Look into your diplomatic correspondence! Look at your stone-fleet! But let that pass. Who, I ask, among all the millions of this country, or even in this House or the Senate, or the Administration itself, in the midst of the dead calm of stolid security which seems now to rest over all, has reflected for a moment upon the significancy of the events of the passing hour. A British man-of-war bears to the shores of England, there to be received in triumph and with shouts of exultation, as martyrs and heroes, and with the gustos of the people of England, and as the *protegées* of their Ministers, the very men who, but for the rash act of Capt. WILKES and the still more rash indorsement of the Administration and the country, would, six weeks ago, have been quietly landed from a private ship in quiet security, as rebels and refugees. All Europe echoes now with their names. All Europe will rise up to do them honor, and yet you surrendered them did you to escape the recognition by England of the Confederate States, and your Secretary of State, with Christian resignation or stoic philosophy, calmly rejoices that the effectual check upon and waning proportions of the insurrection, as well as the comparative unimportance, when weighed dispassionately, of the persons concerned, happily enable the administration, after six weeks of experiment, to cheerfully liberate them and thus to remove this *teterimi causi belli*. Sir, give me leave to say that the moment they (MASON and SLIDELL,) stepped upon the deck of a British man-of-war, your prisoners of state, whom, the other day, you would have consigned to felons' cells, became, indeed, the envoys and ambassadors of a recognized independent State, and I predict here to-day, in spite of this deep National humiliation, or rather, perhaps, because of it, and in spite, too, of the surrender without protest of the Monroe doctrine, for forty years the cherished and proud policy of this Government, in no less than three months you will be at war with Great Britain, or else, in the meantime, will have tamely submitted to the recognition of the Confederate States and the breaking up of the blockade; and if at war, then, with hearts unstrung and hands unnerved by this very surrender. Courage! courage! courage! Sir, is the first and best of peace-makers. I know well, of course, Sir, that like all other similar predictions for some years past in regard to our public affairs, you will treat this one also with scoffing and incredulity, but nevertheless, I put it on record here to-day. "The prudent man foreseeth the evil and hideth himself, but the simple pass on and are punished."

Mr. HUTCHINS, of Ohio, (Rep.,) congratulated the country and the House that his colleague, who heretofore had been on the peace establishment, was now on the war establishment.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, interrupting, remarked, "On the war path."

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said: He did not propose to discuss whether the surrender of MASON and SLIDELL was proper or improper. He wished very briefly to comment on the attitude of his colleague on this and other questions connected with the welfare of the country.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM rose to a point of order. He had no doubt he would have the privilege of replying to his colleague, and he thought, without vanity, he would be able to take care of himself. But he could not see how his position on other subjects was pertinent to that now before the House. The question of surrendering up MASON and SLIDELL had nothing to do with the position of CLEMENT L. VALLANDIGHAM.

The Speaker requested Mr. HUTCHINS to confine himself to the question before the House.

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said he understood his colleague's position to be, that since the unfortunate rebellion broke out, he has been against coercion and in favor of peace. He did not understand why it was his colleague was so warlike against England and not against the rebels, who were seeking to overthrow the Government. It was reported that so much was his colleague in favor of peace, that he had asserted that before any citizens of his district should leave Ohio to fight against the South, they should march over his dead body.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM asked: Did not his colleague (HUTCHINS) know that he had denounced the statement as one he never made either here or elsewhere? Why did his colleague pick up and utter the floating slanders of the last six months?

Mr. HUTCHINS responded, that he must accept the denial, but he thought from the policy advocated by his colleague he was justified in believing his colleague occupied somewhat the position he had assigned him.

Mr. KELLOGG, of Illinois, (Rep.,) rising to a point of order, said that this controversy was irrelevant to the subject before the House.

The Speaker overruled the point, but suggested to the gentleman (HUTCHINS) that he would avoid personalities.

Mr. HUTCHINS, resuming, said that if his colleague would read an article which recently appeared in the Richmond *Examiner*, he would find that a war with England was what the rebels desire. The position of his colleague on this and other questions was liable to the suspicion that his belligerent course toward England might tend to benefit the rebellious States. His colleague was against coercion in one case, but in favor of war in another. This would stand until his colleague shall satisfactorily explain.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM—This is but another of the same class of insults.

Mr. HUTCHINS said that he may have misunderstood his colleague. At all events, when and where had his colleague, from the commencement of this rebellion, ever voted for a measure tending to subdue it, and to reestablish the authority of the United States? The records of this House scarcely show a vote or speech of his colleague in which he did not oppose the war ever since its commencement. He believed that was a fair statement of the position of his colleague. And, now he would have held on to Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL, in order that it might result in war with Great Britain for the benefit of the rebels.

Mr. THOMAS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) said: The surrender is made. The thing done. In the presence of great duties, we have no time for the luxury of grief. Complaint of the Government would be useless, if not groundless. It was too much to ask of it to take on its hands another war. The elaborate and ingenious argument of the Secretary of State might have been spared. The matter was in a nutshell, the answer in a word, "Take them." There are duties lying nearer to us. We can wait. That demand of England was unmanly and unjust. It was a demand which, in view of her history, of the rights which she has always claimed as a belligerent Power, of the principles which her greatest jurist, Lord STOWELL, had imbedded in the law of nations, she was fairly estopped to make. But I pause not to inquire as to the consistency of England, or how far she is influenced by the consideration that she is now a neutral Power and we are in a struggle for national life, or to express surprise that her belligerent doctrines, so suddenly obsolete, have been swept as cobwebs from her path. That is a question of legal right, and as such I will look it in the face. We may feel compelled to make concessions. We will ask none. The claim of England is that the *Trent* was pursuing a lawful and innocent voyage, and that the taking from her of MASON and SLIDELL was an affront to the British flag, and a violation of international law. Had we the right of visitation and search? There is no controversy on this point. Nothing is better settled in the law of nations than the right of a belligerent to visit and search the vessel of a neutral for contraband of war. Were the persons taken from the *Trent* contraband of war? The question is, not what rule is now to be adopted, but what was the existing rule. New rules are guides for future action, not a test of the past. The common law of nations, like that of England and of this country, is to a large extent a law of precedents. These precedents are of weight and authority for the principles involved in their determination, and not merely in cases where all the facts are identical. The whole body of the common law is the result of this distinction. The fair result of the authorities, and especially of those of England, is, that the carrying of the dispatches of a belligerent is a violation of neutrality, the penalty of which is not only the seizure of the dispatches, but the seizure and confiscation of the vehicle which carries them. Second—Enemies' official dispatches are contraband, whether relating to aid or military affairs. Third—The form in which the dispatches are borne is immaterial. They may be oral or written, the mischief is the same. The reason of the rule covers the substance, which is the thing sent. Fourth—If the neutral is serving the belligerent—doing his work—the fact that the dispatches, being oral or written, were taken at a neutral port, and that at the time of the seizure the vessel was going from one neutral port to another, is material only upon the questions of the forfeiture of the vessel, and as tending to show that the contraband was taken without the aprovity of master or owner. The result to be effected, the aid to one belligerent and the injury to the other, are the same. The substance of the whole matter is this, in whatever form embodied—the greatest possible service may be done to one belligerent, and the greatest possible injury to another. If, then, the *Trent* had been brought on for adjudication, and had been condemned, England could not have said the condemnation was wrong. It might and would have said that, as a matter of courtesy, our officers should have forborne the exercise of extreme right, and have allowed the vessel, passengers and cargo, not contraband, to proceed on their voyage. We might have well said that from the beginning it had been the policy of this Government to enlarge and strengthen the rights of neutrals, to free neutral commerce from any unnecessary restraint. That especially had this been the case with respect to the treating of persons contraband of war. We might have shown with what anxiety we had sought to limit this rule to soldiers in the actual service of the enemy; that in our treaties with France, with Mexico, and with the South American States, we had inserted this important limitation of the rule of international law. We might have well said that the propriety of this limitation is every day becoming more apparent; that the introduction of steam into navigation had brought nations into closer proximity, and into more frequent and regular intercourse; that the wants of modern commerce had made mail routes as necessary on the seas as on the land, and that we ought to remove all obstructions from the pathway of civilization and of peace; to our desire to modify the law, so that no person should be deemed contraband but soldiers in service, and that when hostile dispatches are taken from neutral mail vessels, the claims of humanity and the interests of the commercial world shall be respected, and the vessel be permitted to proceed on its voyage without unnecessary delay, the legality of the seizure being determined without the presence of the ship. We might say, as the law is, we feel justified in our action; if you think otherwise, we will, in deference to the excellent suggestion made by the British Government to the Paris Congress of 1856, have recourse to the offices of a friendly Power—we will submit the whole matter to arbitration and abide the result. It is said that the omission to bring in the *Trent* for adjudication rendered the whole proceeding void. As to this ground of complaint, it is plain that Capt. WILKES understood that the *Trent* was a lawful prize. It is plain, also, that he determined to waive his right to take the vessel into port as a prize, preferring to suffer her to proceed on her voyage. These facts are of the highest importance. The difference of the boarding a vessel by a crew, and taking from her men or goods, the act constituting no part of a prize proceeding, and the release of a prize by a captor, in the exercise of his discretion, and for reasons of necessity and humanity, is plain and vital. Neither ingenuity nor dullness can confound them. The whole proceeding of WILKES was characterized by the utmost good faith, and he gave satisfactory reasons for his action throughout. If this vessel had been brought in and condemned, and England had believed that the judgment of the court was against the law of nations, she would not have acquiesced. She would not have been bound to acquiesce. Were the persons taken contraband of war? The answer, by the law of nations, must be in the affirmative: and if England had consulted her oracles, she would have received no other response, and Lord STOWELL would have condemned the *Trent* on the double ground of carrying contraband of war and resistance to search. When this whole matter shall have been thoroughly considered and weighed, the judgment of the civilized world will be with us, and it will be seen and felt that no wrong was done to England; that there was no wrong in the forbearance to exercise an extreme right—no insult, for none was intended; that our failing, if any, leaned to virtue's side, and was a relaxation of the iron rigor of war from motives of humanity and Christian courtesy: that, on the other hand, England has done to us a great wrong, in availing herself of our moment of weakness to make a demand, which, accompanied as it was by the pomp and circumstances of war, was insolent in spirit and thoroughly unjust. It was, indeed, courteous in language, but it was the courtesy of Joab to Amassas as he smote him in the fifth rib—"Art thou in health, my brother?" That message of RUSSELL to LYONS, which could cross the Atlantic, had not projectile force enough to have passed from Dover to Calais. Nothing is gained for the cause of neutral rights. The lesson taught by this case is, that not only every mail steamer of a neutral may be seized and searched for contraband of war, but that her cargo may and must be broken up, and the vessel brought in for adjudication. Under these circumstances neutral commerce may well pray, "Save me from my friends." But will England feel herself bound by the precedent, such as it is? Yes, just so long as it is convenient, and not a moment longer. Her standard of right has been, is, and will be, the interests of England. There is nothing in the law of nations that will stand in the way of her imperious will. But the loss will ultimately be hers. She is treasuring up for herself wrath against the day of wrath. She has excited in the hearts of the American people a deep and bitter sense of wrong, of injury inflicted at a moment when it cannot retaliate. It is now right with us, but through the watches of this night we shall be girding ourselves to strike the blow of righteous retribution.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved the previous question, under the operation of which the documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House went into Committee on the bill for the payment of sundry civil expenses.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM thanked Mr. THOMAS for the temper of his speech and its statesmanlike views. It was in striking contrast with the remarks of his colleague (HUTCHINS.) If the doctrine announced by the gentleman from Massachusetts be correct, his speech was more open to the censure of the Administration than his own. He entered into an explanation of his position, hurling back the insinuations that he was giving aid and comfort to the enemy. His colleague was not the proper one to judge as to his motives.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) corrected a garbled report of the speech he recently made, on the occasion of a serenade. The reporter, in saying he had declared in favor of the extension of Slavery, was guilty of an unmitigated falsehood. He was willing to do all in his power to put down the rebellion. Under present circumstances, he would have no controversy with the Administration for surrendering MASON and SLIDELL, for we have as much on our hands now as we can sustain. But if these men had to be surrendered, it should have been done under protest, and we should remember this as a question hereafter to be settled with England.

In the course of a colloquy between Messrs. VALLANDIGHAM and WRIGHT, the former asked the latter whether he would be in favor of a war with England if she breaks the blockade.

Mr. WRIGHT replied that he would, whether the blockade were broken by England or any other foreign Power, for we would thereby be placed in a position from which we could not escape.

Mr. DIVEN, of New-York, (Rep.,) did not believe that in surrendering Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL our country has placed itself in an attitude of humiliation. When this proceeding shall be scanned by other nations, it would be found the only people humiliated are those claiming to be under the Government of the self-constituted Southern Confederacy. They are already distressed because a war between Great Britain and the United States has been averted. They would like to see this country crippled and humbled. It is the wish of their heart. He spoke of the liberal statesmanship of the Secretary of State, who had adhered to sound international law; and, in conclusion, congratulated the country that we have escaped war with England.

Mr. KELLY, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) had voted thanks to Capt. WILKES. The House had thus indorsed the act, but not so with the Administration. He did not wish to see a war with England, and he did not feel humiliated by the settlement of the *Trent* affair. Let us settle our domestic difficulties, and then be prepared for future events. But what have we done? Why are six hundred thousand men in the field? Where is the evidence of determined war that we have exhibited to foreign nations? We are carrying on the war upon peace principles, and the main duty the army has performed during the last seven months has been to prevent desertions from the enemy. This is a melancholy truth. Let us show something of the vigor of war. England does not regard international law, but she does regard power. Let her hear the boom of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Let her hear the shouts of victors blending with the groans of the dying. Then there would be no trouble. As to a foreign war, so long as our armies are acting merely as policemen to prevent the escape of those who would dig our trenches for us, so long will foreign nations deprecate our power, and to that extent elevate their pretensions and demands. He contended that we should cut off all the resources of the rebels.

A resolution was then passed restricting the debate to the bill before the House, namely: Making appropriations for sundry civil expenses, including those connected with the coast survey, light-house establishment, patent office, exploring expeditions, survey of the public lands and insane asylum.

Without coming to any conclusion on the bill the House adjourned.

The LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Judge MILLER, in the United States Court to-day, ordered a decree on the second mortgage in the case against the LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company in favor of the bondholders, at fifty cents on the dollar; no sale if the interest is paid. In the land-grant case the high numbers are placed on an equality lien with the low numbers at forty cents on the dollar. The bonds to the first sold for the interest. If the interest is paid there is to be no sale of the road.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and Assembly:

In the presence of events so momentous as those now surrounding us, we can but realize that man's strength is weakness, his wisdom foolishness, and human forecast a mockery. It is most fitting, therefore, that we seek the favor of the great source of all power and knowledge, and implore the counsel of Omniscience in our deliberations. Let us remember that from devastation and bloody strife God restores the wasted land and evokes peace; while from a condition of apparent prosperity and mutual faith, He may permit the spirit of discord to enter, and suddenly bring a whole nation to the verge of humiliation.

In communicating to you the condition of the State, I acknowledge with feelings of the profoundest gratitude the blessings of Almighty God in preserving the public health, in rewarding the labor of the husbandman, in prospering the great industrial and commercial interests, and saving the popular mind from all tendencies to disorder. But beyond our beloved State, truths, the most painful, force themselves upon us. Abroad, those nations whose friendship we have for generations cordially cultivated and desired, whose rights we have scrupulously observed, and whose sympathy we had expected, have turned coldly upon us in our trials, and with a perversity that causes more of sorrow than of anger, will not understand the vital questions underlying our difficulties. At home the year 1861 has been the most eventful in the annals of the American Union and of constitutional freedom. It has just closed on a great nation, torn by civil war, and threatened in its very existence. The calamitous strife that has marked it has deepened into tragedy, and the present year opens at a period big with interest to ourselves and consequences to our posterity.

Without stopping to consider antecedent facts, we behold a rebellion of extraordinary proportions, menacing the safety of a Government, whose common benefits have made us a free and prosperous people, and given us an honored name in every land and on every sea. A vast army alone keeps back this beleaguering tide, saves the National Capital, protects the persons of the lawfully chosen Chief Magistrate and his constitutional advisers, and preserves the public archives.

New-York has been no idle spectator of the progress of the insurrection. She responded to the first summons to protect the endangered Capital, and to-day one hundred thousand of her brave sons bear aloft the banner of the Union, in and near the rebellious States. From her imperial resources vast supplies have been drawn for the war. Her bankers, and particularly those of the City of New York, with a patriotism and an enlightened confidence which is a wonder to Europe and a marvel to ourselves, have furnished a most important element to the Government. She has freely contributed from her public treasury, as well as in the cities and towns, through formally organized action of private citizens, and through the less formal means of individual benevolence. The care of the families of Volunteers has been assumed by municipalities, by villages and by individuals. The cord of brotherhood has been strengthened by our public grief, and this dire calamity has afforded the American people a sad opportunity to vindicate themselves from the calumny of national selfishness. The spirit of universal liberality and fraternal kindness will everywhere be accepted as convincing evidence of the moral integrity of the people in this hour of trial, of unalterable attachment to their institutions, and determination that not one jot or tittle of national rights or dignity or manhood shall be surrendered. The commanding position of this State, never so obvious as in this struggle, renders her voice potential in a great crisis like this. For the time being you are to give utterance to that voice. I am sure it will be no uncertain one.

During the year the administration of justice and the execution of the laws have been prompt and universal. Our State credit, an index of abiding confidence in the Government, never stood higher than now, and though drawn upon for the war, our finances, as will appear from the exhibit which I now submit for your consideration, are in a satisfactory condition.

There was in the Treasury, on the 1st of October, 1860	$3,299,537 49
Received from all sources for the fiscal year	16,942,977 53
Total	$20,242,515 02
Payments	17,167,573 17
Balance on Sept. 30, 1861	$3,074,941 85

The debt of the State, on Oct. 1, 1861, was—

Of General Fund Debt	$6,505,654 37
Of Canal Debt	26,081,610 25
Making a total of	$32,587,264 62

The Stock or Funded Canal Debt outstanding on Sept. 30 was authorized by the Constitution as follows, viz.:

	Principal.	Ann'l Int.
Article 7, section 1	$9,739,024 76	$532,341 48
Article 7, section 3	13,200,000 00	782,000 00
Article 7, section 10	642,585 49	34,629 28
Article 7, section 12	2,500,000 00	150,000 00
Totals	$26,081,610 25	$1,498,970 76

During the last fiscal year, that portion of the Canal Debt recognized by section one of article seven of the Constitution, has been reduced by the payment of $982,974 23 of the principal from the Constitutional Sinking Fund arising from the canal revenues. It will be further reduced before the 30th of September next by the redemption of two million one hundred thousand dollars of maturing stock from funds applicable for that purpose; leaving due, after that period, a principal of twenty-three million nine hundred and eighty-one thousand six hundred and ten dollars and twenty-five cents, with an annual interest thereon of one million three hundred and eighty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy dollars and seventy-six cents. An average annual reduction, past and prospective, of more than one and a half million dollars is thus shown; and it is confidently believed that the stock, amounting to seven million seven hundred and thirty-nine thousand and twenty-four dollars and seventy-six cents, maturing previous to January, 1871, will be met as it falls due from the surplus revenues of the canals set apart by the Constitution for that specific purpose.

Years of taxation and disappointment in relation to the cost and income of the Canals will give to the exhibit presented below more than usual interest. This shows a gain in the Canal revenues of nine hundred and eighty-six thousand and thirty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents, and at the same time a reduction in the expenses of forty thousand one hundred and ninety dollars and sixty-four cents, making a total net gain over the past fiscal year of one million and twenty-six thousand two hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-five cents.

REVENUES.

From tolls on the Erie Canal	$3,020,153 31	
Champlain Canal	106,561 00	$3,126,714 31
Oswego Canal		131,458 38
Cayuga and Seneca Canal		18,778 32
Chemung Canal		15,319 04
Crooked Lake Canal		699 94
Chenango Canal		23,397 24
Black River Canal		6,112,73
Genessee Valley Canal		29,189 60
Oneida Lake Canal		218 86
Baldwinsville Canal		22 57
Oneida River Improvement		919 63
Seneca River Towing-path		190 38
Cayuga Inlet		147 97
Total from Canal tolls		$3,353,168 97
From rent of surplus water		4,865 00
From interest on current revenue, &c.		44,594 33
Total		$3,402,628 30

EXPENSES:

Payments to Superintendents for repairs	$106,611 51	
To Contractors for repairs	260,995 33	
To Canal Commissioners for repairs, &c.	224,957 28	
To Collectors for salaries, clerk hire, pay of Assistant Collectors, Inspectors, and expense of Collectors' office	62,345 55	
To Weigh Masters	8,111 30	
For salary of Auditor and clerk hire in Canal Department, salary and extra clerk hire of State Engineer, refunding tolls, printing and miscellaneous payments	43,765 17	$706,786 14
Surplus Revenues		$2,695,842 16

The revenues have followed the direction contemplated by the Constitution, which is in order as follows, viz.:

1. To pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs of Canals, as above	$706,786 14
2. Transferred to Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 1, of the Constitution	1,700,000 00
3. Transferred to Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 2, of the Constitution	350,000 00
4. The remaining surplus transferred to the Sinking Fund under Article 7, Section 3, of the Constitution	645,842 16
Total	$3,402,628 30

CASH STATEMENT:

Balance in the Treasury and invested on the 30th of September, 1860		$2,375,017 76
Received, viz.:		
For canal tolls, rent of surplus water, interest on revenue, &c.	$3,402,628 30	
For proceeds of loans and premiums	1,216,883 50	
For proceeds of taxes	840,552 28	
For miscellaneous	145,183 84	—5,605,247 92
Total		$7,980,265 68
Paid, viz.:		
For redemption of stocks	$2,175,551 23	
For interest on stocks	1,505,304 64	
To Canal Commissioners, repair contractors, superintendents, collectors and weighmasters	1,626,821 76	
Miscellaneous	67,966 80	—5,375,644 43
Leaving a balance to the credit of the Canal Fund on the 30th of September, 1861, of		$2,604,621 25
Of this balance there was on deposit in banks, to the credit of the Treasurer on account of the Canal Fund	$2,435,845 04	
Of investments held in trust by the Auditor:		
Bank Fund stock	37,743 15	
New-York State and Canal stock	106,880 00	
Of Real Estate securities:		
Walter Joy's Bank	20,354 06	
Bank of Corning	3,799 00	—$2,604,621 25

Of this balance, the sum of $489,530 29 was not available, it being the aggregate of the canal deposits in insolvent banks; but, since the first of October, a portion of this amount has been paid into the Treasury, and it is estimated that the ultimate loss on deposits in suspended banks will not exceed $200,000. Since the termination of the fiscal year, and up to the close of the calendar year, the revenue from canal tolls was $1,980,497 49, the expenses of collection and repairs about $219,062 60, and the available balance in the Treasury and the several deposit banks on the 1st inst. was $3,951,427 47.

By the opening of navigation the enlarged canal will be completed throughout its whole extent. The circumstances of the country are such as give to this fact its highest importance. To those Boards, Commissions and State Officers whose duties have connected them with this work, and with operating the canals, the people owe their thanks, and especially so to the Canal Board and the Auditor of the Canal Department. The completion of this work should lessen the engineering expenses in an important degree. The system of contracting for repairs of the canals is found to materially decrease the yearly expenditure, but the structures become deteriorated, and at the end end of no considerable period the State will be obliged to make good the annual depreciation by new structures at large cost. I would therefore recommend that such change in the law, governing the letting of Canal repairs, be made as shall require that no sections be let without giving notice by advertisement, and the contractor be required to give ample security that he will leave his section in as good condition as he found it; and, further, that every section be inspected by the proper officer when it is surrendered, and any depreciation be enforced against the contractor.

The railroads have seriously diverted business from the canals. The extent of this is most marked in westward-bound freight. Of the revenue of $3,907,077 received during the last navigation season, only $283,272 were collected at the cities of New-York and Albany, and at West Troy and Waterford, on freight bound westward and northward, while the tolls at Buffalo and Oswego on freight eastward bound were $2,705,823, or nearly twelve times more. There can be no question that the carrying of merchandise, which forms the bulk of westward freight, is almost exclusively enjoyed by the railroads. In 1851, before tolls were removed from railroads, there were 365,000 tons of merchandise carried on the canals, paying $877,000 in tolls, while in 1860 there were but 250,000 tons transported, paying only $223,000, or a reduction of nearly 75 per cent. This results from no diminution of this class of the carrying traffic, for the Annual Report of the State Engineer and Surveyor on railroads will show that the business of the railroads has largely increased in the transportation of merchandise. In 1851 the tolls on merchandise formed 35 per cent. of the revenues of the canals; in 1860 it was but 7½ per cent.

To make the business of the canals depend so exclusively on the products of the forest and vegetable food, is to assume the largest risks. The carriers of merchandise have an assured business even in seasons of partial crops, of low prices or fluctuating markets, but that means of transit whose business is restricted to transportation in a single direction of coarse staples, may by a contingency, find its traffic reduced below the cost of the service. While our canals will always be large carriers, yet undue competition may divert their legitimate business in desirable traffic to such an extent as to disqualify them from meeting their constitutional demands.

The largely augmented revenue of the canals, while due in a degree to increased tonnage, is principally owing to the enhanced rates of toll. Although much effort was made to reduce the tolls, yet the Canal Board of 1861 wisely retained the schedule of 1860, increasing the rates on some articles. There may be periods when rates unfavorably affect the business of transportation on the canals; it is certain that last year was not one of these, neither do I believe the present year will be. Experience conclusively shows that reductions in toll, although made avowedly to retain to the canals the business which might fall to other modes of transit, result in loss of revenue. It is clear that our true policy lies, not in the direction of striving for employment at unremunerative prices, but in protecting the canals in their legitimate business, and demanding proper tariffs for their use. In what manner this shall be accomplished, I have endeavored to point out in former messages. After presenting these facts, I can most safely leave the important question to you, who have so recently come from the people and know their views.

The General Fund Debt remains unchanged. The principal is $6,505,654 37. The annual interest thereon is $367,827 58, of which $350,000 is chargeable by the Constitution upon the General Fund Debt Sinking Fund; but owing to the temporary inability of the Canal Fund to pay into the Treasury, from its surplus revenues, this sum to the Sinking Fund, the interest for four years preceding the last was paid from the General Fund revenue. Last year the increase in the Canal revenue was again sufficient to meet this obligation. To the Legislature of 1861, for the first time in a quarter of a century, the Comptroller was enabled to show a balance to the credit of the General Fund; and the considerate policy, in the main, of the Legislature of last Winter in regard to appropriations, enables me to state that a balance of $53,750 51 stood to the credit of this Fund at the close of the fiscal year ending with September last.

The State tax of three and five-sixths of a mill, levied in 1860, has been paid into the Public Treasury. The net amount was five million three hundred and ninety-seven thousand five hundred and twenty-four dollars and forty-five cents. This sum includes the ordinary levy of a million and sixty-four thousand dollars for schools, and two million seven hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars for the Canal Fund; the remainder is for the support of government. The Legislature authorized a direct tax of four and three-eighths mills for 1861. Of this, three-quarters of a mill was for schools, three-quarters for canals, seven-eighths for general purposes, and two mills for defraying the expenditures under the act authorizing the embodying and equipment of a volunteer militia, and to provide for the public defence. Anticipating an installment of 40 per cent. from the Federal Treasury, upon the advances made by the State, (which has been received,) the Comptroller, to whose discretion the question was left by law, caused the levy for war purposes to be reduced to one and a half mills. The direct tax for the present year will therefore be three and seven-eighths mills on each dollar of the taxable property of the State.

The defects in the assessment laws are found to be such as to throw more than three-fourths of the burden of taxation upon real estate. This is evidently unjust. The whole property of the State, personal as well as real, should be made to pay its due share of the cost of Government. As such is not now the case, the importance of a revision of the statutes relating to assessments is manifest, and especially so at this time, in view of the large prospective taxation to be apportioned by the General Government to this State; required for the expenses of the war and which is laid only on real estate. Our laws relating to the assessment and collection of taxes were, in the main, enacted nearly a half century ago, when property consisted mostly of lands. The amendments which have been made from time to time have been so imperfectly drawn that, by resorting to expedients, the owners of personal property have been enabled to escape taxation. In some of the States taxpayers are required to make sworn inventories of their personal property. It remains for you to say whether or not this mode, or some other equally efficient one, shall be adopted in this State. The manifest partiality shown to personal estate should at once engage your attention. The annual report of the State Assessors, presenting their views on this subject, together with tables of valuation and other important exhibits, will be early communicated to you; and to that I refer you for valuable data. From this it will appear that the total valuation of real estate in 1861 is $1,121,134,480, being an increase of more than $1,000,000 over the preceding year; while a decrease of nearly $7,000,000 in valuation of personal property is shown.

In this connection I feel it to be my duty to allude incidentally to the subject of the extension of time for the collection of taxes, and to respectfully refer to my former annual and special messages in relation thereto; time and experience having strengthened and confirmed the opinions therein expressed.

The acts of April 14, 1860, and April 17, 1861, in relation to capital punishment should be repealed, with a careful saving as to all offences heretofore committed. If not repealed, they should be essentially modified. Questions of the most serious importance have been raised in regard to certain provisions of these acts. There is evidently a settled purpose in the public mind to divide the crime of murder into two grades, only the most heinous of which to be punished with death. This change has my decided approval, and would, I believe, serve to meet many of the objections to existing laws. A law should be passed containing a new definition of murder in the first degree, confining it to poisoning, killing by lying in wait, and killing where there was a deliberate design to effect death formed by the accused prior to the meeting between the accused and the deceased on the occasion of the assault that proved fatal. This would exclude all constructive murders, and render punishment more certain. Aside from all other serious objections, the definition of murder in the first degree, in the acts to which I have referred, includes offences involving no more moral guilt than the commission of an assault and battery. I commend the subject to your early consideration.

Last year I fully stated my views respecting the pardoning power, which subsequent observation has served to justify. During the year 1861 there were presented to me 402 applications for pardon; added to this number were 95 cases undecided on the 1st of January last, and forty-seven applications for reëxamination, a total for examination of 444 is thus produced. Of these I have pardoned 66; have denied 402; have commuted 15; discharged by court and terms expired 41; leaving 20 undecided at the termination of the year, in consequence of incompleteness of papers.

In 1861 I recommended the passage of a law providing for the appointment of a Commission to inquire into the system of our prison management, with reference alike to discipline and economical administration. The Legislature, probably for want of time, omitted to take any action on the subject. Finding, in the latter part of the Summer, that the duties connected with the raising and equipping of volunteers for the service of the General Government, were such as would prevent me from making my annual visit to the prisons; and in view of the fact that the derangement of the business of the country might ultimately cause, if it had not already produced, embarrassment in the prison finances, and also incidentally affect the discipline of the prisons, I deemed it advisable to request the Superintendent of the Albany County Penitentiary, whose long, intimate and successful connection with penal institutions, peculiarly qualified him for the duty, to visit the State Prisons to examine into their police and fiscal management, and to report the result of his observations to me in writing. This he has done. I desired him to make suitable inquiries in regard to the alleged severity of punishments inflicted at Sing Sing, and respecting the administration of the affairs of the Lunatic Asylum connected with the prison at Auburn. I also requested him to make such inquiries as would enable him to determine if the recent murder committed at Clinton Prison was the result of any want of proper foresight, or of any insufficiency in the rules or discipline of the prison. The result of his examinations, though necessarily only partial, shows the need of a commission of the character above named. As will be seen below, the actual receipts are fully a quarter of a million of dollars less than the expenses of the prisons. This difference is increased of course beyond what it would be in ordinary times, but is due in a great measure to the mode of contracting the labor of convicts. I would not be understood as underrating the ability or faithfulness of the several officers to whose hands are confided the general and local administration of prison affairs. They have exhibited much interest and have put forth active efforts to preserve order and to render the prison productive; but the disciplinary and fiscal systems are of many years' standing, and every test proves them to be faulty. It does not appear possible that able-bodied men, of ordinary intelligence, sentenced in every case for at least two years, and occupying quarters valued at more than $1,500,000, should be unable to meet their support. The subject is certainly of a nature to invite the most scrutinizing attention. It is my deliberate opinion that when the Constitution shall admit of the change, it will be wise to substitute for the three Inspectors of Prisons one Superintendent, to be appointed by the Governor and Senate, leaving to the wardens the duty, under proper regulations, of contracting for the convict labor and of controlling the government and internal management of the respective prisons.

Discipline, and reformation of the convict, are questions of primary importance in our prison system, and should engage the most serious attention. The subject of finances, though but secondary in comparison, is entitled, especially at this time, to the most careful consideration.

The total expenditure for the prisons during the last fiscal year, including $44,179 for building and permanent repairs, was $387,143 65. The amount of earnings paid into the State Treasury was but $92,939 11. A large sum, however, remains due from the contractors for convict labor. Should application be made to you, too much caution cannot be exercised in entertaining the subject of releasing contractors. Serious injustice has heretofore resulted to the State from interference with obligations of this character. For details respecting commitments and discharges of prisoners, the special care and management of the prisons, I refer you to the annual report of the Inspectors.

The three prisons have recently been enlarged, and it is expected that no further appropriations for this purpose will soon be required.

It has been suggested that a small percentage of the earnings of convicts be placed to their credit, and paid them on their leaving the prison. There is good reason for believing that future crime would often be prevented, if this were done. Many of the discharged convicts are without friends, and nearly all of them are dependent upon the labor of their own hands for support. Not unfrequently, before procuring employment, or their good resolutions have acquired sufficient strength, their slender means are exhausted, and they choose unfavorably between beggary and theft.

The following is a statement of the number of convicts in the prisons on the 31st of December, viz.:

Auburn Prison	829
Auburn Asylum for Insane Convicts	79
Sing Sing Prison, males	1,277
Sing Sing Prison, females	135
Clinton Prison	512
Total number	2,832

There were in the Asylum for Insane Convicts at Auburn, on the 31st of December, 79 patients. With so limited a number of inmates, requiring a relatively large attendance of officers, the expenses of the institution, even with the strictest economy, will be proportionately large. In this connection, your attention will be called in the annual report of the Inspectors to a class of criminal insane, confined in county jails, whose mental condition deserves notice. I recommend you to make suitable provision for removing those of this class most seriously disposed to this Asylum, who, on the application of the District-Attorney, shall be ordered there by the presiding Judge, to be treated at the expense of the respective counties.

The system of higher education in the colleges and academies of the State continues in uninterrupted operation; and though the spirit of patriotism, always ardent in the schools, has withdrawn professors and students from the peaceful pursuits of learning to the defence of their country, the number of pupils has not been more reduced than it has often been by financial embarrassments in times of peace. In many of these institutions military companies have been formed, and the students have attained a high degree of perfection in military drill. This is especially true of the State Normal School. Its physical and disciplinary effect has been most salutary—in the former respect even superior to gymnastic exercises. I recommend that works on military tactics be introduced as textbooks into these institutions, and that drill be made a part of the exercises. To enforce the observance of these requirements, the income of the Literature Fund should be awarded with reference to the proficiency and attention given to this branch of education.

During 1861 the aggregate attendance upon our common schools was about the same as for the year 1860. The expenditure for school buildings and improvements is in excess of the preceding year. The deportment, health, and future usefulness of the pupils in preserving and, if need be, in protecting, the institutions and rights of their country, would fully justify me in recommending that male pupils above the age of twelve years be instructed in the elements of military science for a portion of the year in all the schools supported at the public expense, provided it be practicable. It may be so in cities and larger villages; but in country districts its feasibility is doubted. The subject is worthy your attention.

The building for the People's College is yet in progress. Numerous applications from this and other States have been and are still being made for admission. It is expected by the Trustees that all things will be in readiness for opening the institution next Autumn.

The annual statistical reports of the Secretary of State on pauperism, and on criminal statistics, will afford you valuable data on those two topics.

The Superintendent of the Banking Department will be able to present a very satisfactory account of his responsible trust. During the fiscal year, there was a decrease of about $1,852,000 in banking capital, which at the close stood at $109,982,324. The aggregate of the securities held in trust for the free banks, was $30,215,780 59, or an increase of $18,318; while the aggregate circulation issued to free banks was $28,361,482, or a decrease of $380,934. In addition to this, it appears that $464,661 32, in bonds and mortgages have been withdrawn, and Government and State stocks have been substituted therefor. Since the close of the fiscal year, about $1,000,000 in securities have been added, and the circulation has been increased between eight and nine hundred thousand. It will appear that six banks suspended during the fiscal year, with an aggregate capital of $1,464,560. The securities held in trust for their circulating notes were sold by the Superintendent, and all their outstanding circulation, with the exception of that of one bank, is in process of redemption at par. On this, with a circulation of $51,554, there was a loss to holders of seven per cent.

The Superintendent of the Insurance Department will submit a detailed account of the several Insurance Companies, located and doing business in this State. From this it will appear that, with a single exception, no failure of Fire, Marine or Life Insurance Companies has occurred during the past year.

The State Engineer and Surveyor will submit to you a report on the condition of the enlargement, and other matters connected with the Canals, and also a report on the Railroads of the State.

The inspection of salt at the Onondaga Salt works, during the past year, amounted to 7,200,391 bushels. This is in excess of any previous year. A duty on this production, at the rate of one cent per bushel, is payable into the Treasury, and forms a portion of the permanent revenue of the General Fund. The expenses of the works, salaries of officers, and the cost of providing supplies of brine to the manufacturers for 1861, were about $46,000. In his annual report, the Superintendent will communicate information bearing upon the future of this important interest. I respectfully refer to my last annual message in connection with this subject.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures has furnished me a carefully prepared statement of the articles and the condition of the public property under his supervision. From this it appears that all the counties of the State, with the exception of four, have been supplied through him with new or corrected standards, of superior workmanship. The duties of this office are conducted with commendable economy.

There were landed of alien emigrants at the port of New-York, during the past year, sixty-five thousand five hundred and twenty-one, against one hundred and four thousand three hundred for the year 1860. For the first four months of 1861, emigration exceeded the corresponding period of 1860 by several thousands, but during the latter half of the year there has been a large falling off—reducing the aggregate arrivals thirty-seven per cent. below the preceding year, and less than during any year since the organization of the Board of Commissioners. The reduction of income thus occasioned, has induced a rigid economy on the part of the Commissioners, who expect that, without detracting from the usefulness of the commission, they will be able to support the institutions under their charge without assistance, until emigration shall again enable them to meet the ordinary demands upon their income.

The report of the Commissioners will be presented to you in due time, and to that I refer you for valuable details.

A floating hospital for the treatment of yellow fever is proven, I think, by the experience of the past three years, to have advantages over fixed quarters. It is found to be not only better for the comfort and well-being of the sick, but safer and more economical. We can, therefore, at least, safely postpone the purchase of lands, or the erection of costly edifices, or the employment of an expensive corps of salaried officers, for quarantine purposes, until the political troubles of the country are at an end. The report of the Quarantine Commissioners will present the affairs more in detail, but it is proper that I should call attention to the necessity for a suitable site for a warehouse for infected cargoes as it is believed that this is the principal source of danger from yellow fever. The cost ought not to be large, as the requisite accommodations would be inconsiderable. The Commissioners will endeavor to impress upon you the necessity of a revision of the Quarantine laws. Authority should be given to sell the grounds lately occupied as a Quarantine station on Staten Island, and, in that case, to provide for a new boarding station at a suitable point elsewhere; to require the proper distribution of the sick, and to provide means therefor; to invest the Health Officer with control over the Floating Hospital; and for the permanent maintenance of anchorage ground for infected vessels in the lower bay during Quarantine season. The office of Physician of the Marine Hospital, which, since the resignation of the incumbent in June last, has been vacant, should be abolished, the salary of $5,000 heretofore paid should be saved to the emigrant fund, and the Health Officer be required to perform the few remaining duties free of expense.

The labors and responsibilities of the Metropolitan Police have temporarily been materially increased by the quartering within the district of large numbers of soldiers, and by the passage through and detention in the City of regiments from this and other States. Additional duties were also imposed at the last session of the Legislature. Without display, however, and in a manner to win still more fully the popular confidence, the police have preserved the public peace and faithfully performed the duties assigned them. The annual report of the Commissioners is now in my hands, and will be transmitted to the Legislature without delay. It embraces a large amount of important detail, and contains several recommendations for your consideration. There is an increase of four hundred patrolmen in New-York—a number amply sufficient to protect life and property, and to repress any outbreak against the public peace. Statistics are therein given with reference to the Sanitary Police, and the examination of unsafe buildings and steam-boilers, (more than twenty per cent. of which are found defective,) and the mode of escape from ventilation of tenement-houses. The importance of frequent and careful examination of ferry-boats plying in the harbor of New-York, is established by the returns submitted with the report, which show that during the past year, forty-four million six hundred and forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five passengers were carried, with the loss of a single life, that of a fireman, while cleaning his engine.

The Commissioners suggest the propriety of imitating the European cities, in transferring to the police many duties now discharged by other functionaries, and thereby saving largely in expense while gaining in efficiency. The supervision of weights and measures, custody of the markets, inspection of streets, piers and bulkheads, and enforcement of laws for the government of the harbor, are those especially named. The duty of appointing poll-clerks cannot with propriety remain vested in the Board, but should be transferred to the Supervisors of the counties. There are other points which will engage your attention. The standing of our State and country abroad depends, in no inconsiderable degree, upon the good order of the commercial metropolis, and a system of police which has proved itself, under trying circumstances and careful scrutiny, to be equal to the objects sought in its establishment, properly claims such legislative aid as experience has proved to be requisite.

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots have continued to satisfactorily discharge the duties devolved upon them by the several acts of the Legislature relating to the preservation of the harbor of New-York. In their annual report they will call your attention to several important subjects connected with the wharves, piers, slips and waters of the harbor of New-York.

The number of vessels of all kinds, arriving at the port of New-York, in 1861, was 15,060, exclusive of river craft. To insure the proper care of these, it is necessary that the several Harbor Masters should be continuously at their posts. Such, however, has not been the fact during the past year, but as there is no law expressly forbidding these officers from absenting themselves or from employing persons to perform their duties in their absence, there exists no authority for correcting a very obvious wrong upon the commercial public. I therefore renew the following recommendation contained in my last annual Message:

"I think some amendments are necessary to Chapter 72 of the laws of 1857 relating to the Harbor Masters of the port of New-York. The defect of the law is found to be in not prohibiting Harbor Masters from employing assistants to perform their duties and from absenting themselves from their posts; and it is believed that these subordinates, to some extent, exact and receive illegal fees for berthing vessels. Stringent provisions against the employment of assistants under any pretext whatever, and against demanding, receiving, offering or paying gratuities, should be adopted."

The practical operation of the act of April, 1857, reorganizing the Board of Port Wardens, seems to meet with general approval. No change will therefore be necessary. The annual report of the President of the Board shows that 10,844 surveys were made for the year ending with the 30th of November.

Marked progress has been made during the past year in developing the Central Park, although the expenditure was but about one-half as much as for 1860. The condition of a portion of the work commenced in the latter year, required its completion in order that it might be saved from damage. The great utility and growing beauty of this grand municipal enterprise have already given it a high value in the estimation, not of New-York alone, but of the public at large.

Benevolent institutions are springing up in every part of our State, devoted to specialities. There could be no better evidence of the humane tendencies of our people, than is afforded by this fact. Some of these have been instrumental already, in accomplishing much good. I would specially mention the Children's Aid Society, organized in the City of New-York, for the purpose of providing homes for vagrant and homeless children.

The managers of the several charitable institutions of the State have reported to me their present condition with a brief account of the administration of their respective trusts. The New-York institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, and for the Blind; the Asylum for Idiots at Syracuse, and the Lunatic Asylum at Utica, have each been measurably prosperous, and I am glad to inform you that, with a single exception, they require no legislation. As the usual annual report will be made to you from each, presenting a statement of its affairs in detail, I respectfully refer you thereto, for specific information.

In regard to these and all similar objects, seeking aid from the public treasury, I desire to repeat the following recommendations contained in my message of 1861:

"While the State should be exactly just, and while I should be unwilling to counsel a withdrawal of its patronage from the several charitable institutions which have hitherto enjoyed it, I would suggest the adoption of a more rigid system of accounting and economy with regard to them. The doctrine of strict accountability should apply as well to our charities as to any other interest. I am sure that no valid objections can be urged against this by those to whose hands the interests of these important establishments are committed; since it will afford to the people a satisfactory guaranty that the moneys appropriated to those objects have a proper direction. I would recommend that all applications for aid to State institutions, beyond that for usual and necessary support, should be carefully scrutinized, for it cannot be denied that while their ordinary affairs have been generally managed with care, large expenditures have sometimes been made for mere ornamentation. If we keep constantly in mind the fact that the tax-payer is charged with the care and support of the poor of his own locality, and, in addition, willingly pays all that is required of him for these general purposes, applications for aid will be more carefully considered; and, by limiting the amount only to actual wants, we may be less liberal, but more just."

The New-York State Inebriate Asylum, at Binghamton, is not yet completed. The Report of the Officers will afford some interesting detail in respect to the character of applications for admission.

The Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in New-York, will also present to you a favorable Annual Report. Their buildings are completed and the fullest efficiency of the Institution is now being enjoyed.

The Managers of the Western House of Refuge, located at Rochester, will present you their Report, showing a very satisfactory condition of affairs at that Institution.

The Department of Public Charities and Correction has renewed to me the recommendations I made in my last annual Message, to which I respectfully refer and which I now repeat. The Commissioners very justly call attention to the fact that no provision has been made for the soldier who, after being disqualified, from wounds received in service, has returned to the State, without pension, or means of procuring proper medical attendance, and is left to depend upon the charity of the public. Congress ought, at once, to make suitable provision for this class of cases. Near the close of the last session of the Legislature, a bill providing for the more certain and guarded prosecution of vagrancy and other petty offences in police courts in the City of New-York, was presented for my signature. Such of its provisions as were indicated by the title were proper and desirable, but in some other respects it was so objectionable that I was unwilling to give it my approval. It provided that the several claims of the Police Justices to make their compensation equal to that allowed the City Judge, should be liquidated from the revenues and receipts of the court, and be paid to them by the chief clerk of their own court; and, further, the incumbents were to be continued in office, "until provision shall be made for their successors by appointment or election, as the Convention to amend the Constitution shall determine." I was not willing to give validity to an act which permitted a subordinate to receive and compensate his superiors, without any check being put upon his acts. Not only was there more than one subject embraced in this bill, while but one was expressed in the title, but it doubled the compensation of the Police Justices, and made their official term depend upon a future contingency, which, as it might never happen, would give them an unlimited claim to the office.

Agricultural interests have been more than usually prosperous. The products have been abundant throughout the State, and the remunerative rates have given increased business to the various modes of transportation in the direction of market; at the same time the articles of human food have been so reasonable, that plenty has been within the reach of the humblest laborer. Public policy alone would counsel us to foster this great source of happiness and national wealth.

I have heretofore recommended an enlargement of the powers of the Board of Supervisors. I believe that the public interest would be materially promoted by widening the scope of their legislative jurisdiction. But, should this be done, I advise that it be coupled with a provision making it necessary, especially in counties where there are cities or large villages, to procure, before they can take effect, the approval of a designated county officer to all acts, ordinances or resolutions levying special taxes, or creating debts. It appears to me that, for several reasons, the County Judge would be the proper officer to perform this duty.

I desire to call your attention to the necessity of at least two amendments to existing laws affecting the powers of Supervisors and Town Boards; the one respecting the extension of time for the collection of taxes, when stayed by injunction; the other in relation to providing means for constructing bridges when destroyed by accident and for the extraordinary repairs of roads. As regards the former, it is shown by experience that the provisions of chapter 488 of the laws of 1851 should embrace and be made applicable to Boards of Supervisors in cases relating to the imposition and collection of taxes, and that, after the stay of proceedings is terminated, a period not exceeding the number of days during which such stay or suspension continued, should, after their making proper return, be allowed to collectors. As respects the latter recommendation, it is only necessary for the Legislature to provide for calling a special town-meeting to vote upon the question of levying a tax or making a loan. In addition to this it would be well to increase, under suitable restrictions, the amount now authorized to be borrowed by the Board of Supervisors. Each Legislature is obliged to spend much time, at serious disadvantage, in examining these subjects, often at the risk of legalizing debts whose propriety could more readily be determined by the voters or local officers of the districts directly affected, and especially by those persons from whom the moneys are to be drawn. At present, under the plea that the town elections have passed, and no power exists for calling the electors together, or that the sum now authorized to be raised by boards is insufficient to meet the exigency, the Legislature is induced to assume responsibilities which belong to local officers to whom it should be exclusively confined.

A cursory examination alone of the subject will show that more than seventy per cent. of the counties are proportionately, and all are actually, wronged by the present system of paying the cost of transportation of State Prison convicts, and the expense of executing writs of requisition, from the State Treasury. I have heretofore called special attention to this subject, and now renew the recommendation that the cost be made a county charge. There can be no doubt whatever of the justice of this policy.

A change is obviously necessary in the laws relative to excise so as to insure enforcement, especially in regard to licenses. At present those who pay for licenses practically receive neither privilege or protection therefor.

I consider it unnecessary to repeat at length the views presented by me in former Messages, in regard to the following subjects. I desire to say that reflection and observation have only served to confirm the propriety of the recommendations, and I therefore renew them: The conferring of larger discretion upon judges in fixing the terms of sentence of criminals; that aliens, actually residing in this State, be authorized to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure; that females convicted of crimes, involving imprisonment for brief periods, should be sent to the penitentiaries instead of the State Prison; that a careful attention be given to the subject of public health, especially in the City of New-York, and particularly to providing the necessary scientific sanitary supervision; that it be made the special duty of some officer to enforce the law of April 12, 1853, providing for the care and instruction of idle and truant children; that a revision of the laws applicable to breaches of trust in various forms, and to persons acting in fiduciary capacities, has become necessary; that power should be given to the Governor to suspend for misbehavior, during the recess of the Senate, all officers where removal or suspension is not otherwise provided for.

I would earnestly ask your attention to the subject of the modification or enactment of city and village charters. They are generally ill-digested, and, except in special instances, entirely unnecessary. A well-considered act or some amendments to the general law of 1847, would be far better calculated to secure the objects sought in village charters, than such as swell the size of our annual session laws. On reference it will be seen that the subject of city and village charters occupies two-fifths of the space of the last annual volumes of laws.

The Constitution has determined that no private or local bill shall embrace more than one subject, and that shall be expressed in its title. There is evidently a growing tendency to incorporate inconsistent provisions in local bills. This is clearly contrary to the spirit of the constitutional provisions. I respectfully ask your attention to this subject in making up the annual tax levy of the City of New-York, and in other measures affecting the several cities of the State.

By the act of the 16th of February last, the sum of $50,000 was appropriated for the purpose of furnishing supplies and provisions for the relief of the suffering people of Kansas. The Governor, Comptroller and Secretary of State were constituted a Commission to superintend and direct the expenditures of these moneys. A competent agent was employed by them, who, under their direction, at once proceeded to carry out the provisions of the act. A report on the subject, made by the Commissioners, will be found in the last Assembly documents, No. 140. The sum of $38,755 77 was drawn from the Treasury, leaving unexpended of the appropriation, $11,244 23.

An event which, in more peaceful times, would have excited the liveliest interest throughout the continent, has, owing to our deep solicitude about our domestic concerns, attracted scarcely more than a passing attention. I refer to the completion in October last of the Pacific telegraph line, connecting the Atlantic coast with the city of San Francisco. An enterprise of such magnitude can well be classed among the wonders of the present age. Recognizing this as the forerunner of a railroad, uniting at no distant day the same points, and thereby securing an important share of Asiatic commerce to our State, we have special reason for gratulation.

I transmit a copy of the certificate of the Secretary of the Interior, apportioning the representation for the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved May 23, 1850. From this it appears that the State of New-York is entitled to thirty-one members in the House of Representatives. It becomes your duty to district the State in conformity with this certificate.

By the Act of Congress of August 5, 1861, a direct tax of $20,000,000 is laid upon the United States, and apportioned to the States respectively. The proportion of this State is $2,603,918 66. This tax is laid on real estate only. Property belonging to any individual who actually resides thereon, to the value of $500, is exempt. The details of the act are quite complex so far as relate to the collection of taxes under it. But it contains a provision that any State may "assume, assess, collect and pay into the Treasury of the United States, the direct tax or its quota thereof, in its own way and manner, by and through its own officers, using a valuation list, made by State authority, and any State giving notice to the Secretary of the Treasury, previous to the second Tuesday of February, shall be entitled, in lieu of all expenses, to a deduction of 15 per cent. on such portions as have actually been paid into the Treasury of the United States on or before the last day of June, and ten per cent. on such parts as shall have actually been paid on or before the last day of September." No assessors or collectors are to be appointed after a State gives notice, and the "quota or direct tax is liable to be paid or satisfied, in whole or in part, by the release of such State advances, duly executed to the United States, of any liquidated and determined claim of such State of equal amount against the United States." I have no hesitation in recommending that the tax be assumed by the State at once; and I submit for your consideration the following mode of liquidating it:

The Act of Congress of July 27, 1861, provides for indemnifying the States for advances to the general Government, and covers all the expenditures incurred in raising volunteers under the Act of the Legislature of this State of April 16. On the 1st inst., these amounted in the aggregate to $2,873,501 16

On this the late Comptroller received from the United States Treasury	$1,156,048 50
Leaving still due from the Government, on advances, the sum of	$1,717,452 66
This balance, it is assumed, will be allowed at the Treasury Department, and will be credited on account of the direct tax due from this State, which, as before stated, is	$2,603,918
Deduct the 15 per cent.	390,586
Leaving a net tax of	$2,213,332
Deduct above balance due on advances of State	1,717,452
And there is found to be due the United States Treasury	$495,880

Under chapter 277, laws of 1861, a direct tax of one and a half mills on the taxable property of the State was levied. This will produce about $2,141,000, of which but about $500,000, as appears above, will be required to liquidate the balance of the United States tax. It is to be remembered that this State tax was levied upon personal as well as real property, and that there were no exemptions, such as are provided for in the law of Congress. But, with the privilege of adjusting the debt due to the State for advances, the opportunity for making an important saving on the collection of the Federal tax, providing at the same time for paying a demand which must be met, the Legislature, I think, will find no difficulty in making such disposition of a part of the proceeds of the tax raised under chapter 277 as will accomplish these ends.

The act also provides for collecting upon the annual income of every person residing in the United States, whether derived from property or from any profession or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, if such annual income exceeds $800, a tax of 3 per centum on the amount of such excess of income above $800, and upon the income accruing upon any property or securities owned in the United States by any citizen thereof, residing abroad, a tax of 5 per centum. A favorable exception in both instances is made on income from treasury notes and other securities of the Government. These taxes are to be assessed and collected under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

This is a novelty in our country. We have heretofore taxed only real and personal property. It is obvious that great inequality would result from an enforcement of this law in a manner so partial as would be the case now. It is understood that Congress will take measures for modifying its provisions. A question as to the constitutionality of this measure has been raised. It is asked if it does not conflict with the terms of section 2, article 1, United States Constitution, which determines that "representation and taxation shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers."

In my annual Message of 1861, I recommended that the military of the State, which for several years has been gradually declining, should be fostered, and called attention to the fact that it was a part of the established policy of our country to maintain a well-regulated militia as a pledge of domestic security and of safety from external violence. It was obvious that our militia was in no condition, either as respected discipline or equipment, for minute duty. The growing apprehension throughout the country that a collision might occur between the authorities and the insurgents, and especially in view of the fact that our arsenals and armories were lamentably destitute of supplies, induced me, on the 9th of January, in transmitting the annual report of the Commissary-General, to call special attention to the facts presented therein. Among other things, it was shown that the great body of the organized militia of the State was unsupplied with reliable arms. I specially referred to the then existing deficiency in the military stores, which I recommended the Legislature to take early measures to supply, urging that in order to be prepared for any emergency, a suitable appropriation should be made from the Treasury, and placed at the discretion of the military department. The favorable terms and the large market at that time, would have enabled the State to procure the necessary articles at very moderate prices when compared with subsequent ones. The final consideration of this subject, as is known, did not take place in the Assembly, until the 12th day of April, when a bill passed appropriating $500,000, for the purpose of arming the militia of the State, and providing for the public defence. There have been purchased, in Europe, under this Act, ten thousand Enfield rifled muskets, of which number about six thousand have been delivered in New-York. The Report of the Commissary-General will embrace a full detail of the receipts and issues of military stores and the present supply of arms and munitions.

Our Constitution requires that the militia of this State shall at all times be armed and disciplined, and in readiness for service. To accomplish this, some essential modifications of our present militia laws are obviously necessary. As Congress has the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the country, the system of this State must have for its foundation, the various acts of that body. The defective character of the act of Congress of 1792, presents a serious difficulty in the way of such modifications of our present laws, as experience would dictate. A carefully prepared report, the result of a systematic inquiry and correspondence, with the active military men of the State, made through the Adjutant-General by the Judge-Advocate-General, will be presented to you. It proposes to retain the main features of the present militia system, to abolish, with two exceptions, the elective system, to return to the mode of enrolling prescribed by the act of 1792, to require yearly drills, and thus provide for a well-trained nucleus in every locality, to limit the duration of commissions and to terminate within a given period those now in force, to require candidates for commissions to be examined, and the enactment of a series of articles of war, for the government of troops in the service of the State in time of war, based on those in force in the army. It recommends other and minor amendments. In modifying our system, it is important to keep in view two facts: the one, that too much is not attempted to be accomplished; the other, that suitable provision shall be made for the necessary expenses of the men. The act of 1792 erred undoubtedly in requiring more than it should of a people whose pursuits are largely agricultural and mechanical. Experience shows that those between the ages of twenty and thirty constitute the class who maintain the militia organizations, and from which has been drawn the great bulk of the volunteers. Upon this class we must principally depend for the efficiency of our future militia establishment. There is an obvious necessity for immediate attention to this subject, and I therefore recommend the early preparation of a bill, which, while conforming to the laws of Congress, shall meet our present and future needs.

Our political troubles, which have so engrossed the attention and employed the resources of the country since the close of the last session, are the fruits of a tree whose seeds were sown a quarter of a century ago, and, though unobserved by us, its growth has been carefully watched by those whose nurturing hands have given direction to its roots. The attempt to ignore the Federal power in 1832 was an expression of the same sentiment which now animates the leaders of secession; and time has served to justify the prediction of President JACKSON that, though crushed, the spirit of nullification would revive again under the form of Slavery agitation. Slowly, but surely, the process of poisoning the Southern mind has been going forward. History in its own time will review the account: to its record I leave the rise and progress of secession. To those events only which directly involve our duty shall I refer.

The Summer of 1860 was one of peculiar political interest. The manifestations of popular opinion were unusually open and candid. Early in the year political conventions had placed four candidates before the people for the Presidency. Three of these stood unequivocally pledged to uphold the Constitution and maintain the Union. The fourth, while believed by his Northern supporters to be loyal, was, by the more general opinion, regarded as otherwise. Recent events have fully justified the popular suspicion in this respect. The election was on Nov. 6. The North proceeded calmly and deliberately to the exercise of a right which had been settled at the Revolution and confirmed at every subsequent quadrennial election. The vote was unusually large. The verdict at the polls was emphatic. Of the four million six hundred and fifty-four thousand ballots given, three million eight hundred and fifteen thousand were for unconditional Union. New-York, with sixteen others of the thirty-three States, gave her electoral vote for the present incumbent. Aside from the legal obligation, the South, by participating, were bound in honor to accept the result of the election without dissent; but the leaders of disunion, with amazing audacity, made it a pretext for precipitating the catastrophe of attempted secession upon the country. They well knew that the rights of no State had been endangered by the result of the election. Indeed the successful party had, in all authoritative modes, expressly contended for the right of each State to control its own domestic institutions. More than this, the opposition held a majority in both branches of the National Legislature, and the Judiciary, by the Constitution, were a coördinate branch of the Government, and therefore independent of the new administration; besides, the three powers of the Government had been, at no period in our history, and, from the nature of things, could never all be held at the same time by either section. The issue of the election gave satisfaction in the city of Charleston, and the result was scarcely made known before the plotters boldly announced their determination to destroy the Union. The leaders would not wait. They dared not. They drove the public assemblies with impetuous haste toward the brink of rebellion. The alleged grievances were but vague generalities. They insulted the National flag at every opportunity, denounced the National Government, seized by force and fraud the public property, and repudiated obligations due in loyal States. A firm and clear-sighted Federal Executive would have summarily meted out the penalties of the law to the fomenters of conspiracy and treason. But age and ill-placed confidence had rendered the President timid, and made him blind to obvious facts. Certain members of his Cabinet openly abetted the rebellion, or were guilty of wanton treachery. They used their high positions to strengthen the conspirator, and to cripple the army and navy. They had controlled the appointment of diplomatic representatives, placing in important positions those known by them to be inimical to the Government, and secret agents were employed, with their approval, to visit Europe to influence the governing classes there. A legend of evil agencies, some secret, others open, were put to work to demoralize and denationalize the South, a labor rendered practicable by the peculiar character of Southern society. Spurred on by envy and ambition, the leaders toiled like giants. Specious appeals were made to unworthy prejudices. The rankest hostility to Southern interests was imputed to the North. Congress was charged with destroying the commercial equality of the South, and hopes the most extravagant were encouraged. Legislative bodies and conventions of the people were suddenly changed from the object of their convocation; power the most arbitrary was usurped; in a word, the leaders halted at no barrier, and were deterred from no deception, to carry into execution their long-concerted scheme of disrupting the Union. A State which had once defied the law, a State which had borne few burdens, had had a large and in shaping the National policy, which had brought weakness rather than strength, and had enjoyed more of the benefits of the Union, was appropriately chosen to lead the way. On the 20th of December, her Legislature passed a formal act of secession. Next followed in January, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana; Texas in February, Virginia in April, and Arkansas, Tennessee and North Carolina in May, making eleven States in all, and seven before the incoming of the new Administration. The people of New-York, strong in their loyalty and devotion, could not believe that, toward a Government so mild and beneficent as ours, the citizens of any State could seriously entertain a disloyal feeling. They thought that when the ebullitions incident to a general election had subsided, the good sense of the people would restore harmony. They knew, as all know, that for eighty years the Government had been true to its Constitutional obligations, that the immunities of each State had been sacredly observed, and that all alike had enjoyed the unequaled blessings of a truly Republican form of government. But the daily proceedings in the rebellious States were such as to create astonishment, and to weaken the faith of the most hopeful; even the President became alarmed at last. On the 8th of January, 1861, in a special message to Congress, in which was exhibited unwonted firmness, he said the nation was in the midst of a fearful revolution, and reasserted the noble sentiment of the beloved hero, who terminated war, and distinguished the day in our annals, that "the Union must and shall be preserved." He declared his purpose to use the military power against all who resisted the Federal authorities. The Legislature of this State, in a series of resolves, with but three dissenting voices, "hailed with joy the firm, dignified and patriotic, special message of the President," and tendered to him whatever aid in men and money he might require, to enforce the laws and uphold the authority of the Federal Government. Copies of these were sent, through me, to the President and to the Governors of all the States.

On the 24th of January I received and transmitted to the Legislature the resolutions adopted four days previously by the General Assembly of Virginia, inviting such States as would "unite with her in an earnest effort to adjust the unhappy controversies, in the spirit in which the Constitution was originally formed and consistently with its principles, so as to afford adequate guaranties to the Slave States for the security of their rights, to appoint Commissioners to meet here, on the 4th of the following month, in Washington, to consider and agree, if practicable, upon some suitable adjustment." Although but eleven days intervened—a period scarcely sufficient even to inform many of the Legislatures in session, and too brief to convene those not in session, I, nevertheless, did not feel willing to let this or any opportunity offering a reasonable hope of success, pass without a trial. I accordingly recommended the appointment of five citizens of this State, in whose character and patriotism the public would have full confidence, to meet those from Virginia and other States. On Feb. 1 the Legislature selected Commissioners. Their reports will be found in the Senate documents of 1861, Nos. 59 and 60.

On the 21st of March, I received from the President an authenticated copy of the joint resolutions adopted by Congress proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, should become a part of that instrument, in the following language: "No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof including that of persons held to labor or service, by the laws of said State." Nothing more than the adoption of this amendment could in justice have been asked by the South. It should be remembered that this action was taken after the withdrawal of the representatives of States in rebellion. And this fact alone should have more weight in determining the question of security to Southern rights and the friendly spirit of the North than all the assertion and calumny that could be uttered. I transmitted a copy of this to both Houses, recommending its adoption. The proposed amendment was not passed upon by them, however.

Events rapidly culminated. The newly organized Confederate Administration lost no opportunity to add to the excitement, and to urge on the rebellion. The leaders determined that "a blow must be struck," that "blood must be shed," before their government could have a defined existence. Charleston harbor appeared to be the point selected for this bloody inauguration. The masterly occupation of Fort Sumter, by Major Anderson, the prolonged preparations of the insurgents for reducing it, and the firing upon the supply-ship *Star of the West*, had fixed the eyes of the country upon that point. The peculiar difficulties of affording supplies by a Government vessel, and the meagre amount of subsistence in stores, induced the commanding officer to inform the Governor of South Carolina, that unless he received a supply in two days, he must surrender the fort. As this was obviously impossible, the evacuation by the Federal forces was inevitable. But it did not suit the designs of the rebels to receive the fort without a resort to violence. Without provocation, a cannonade from eleven batteries and a land and water force of more than eight thousand men, opened upon the devoted little band. It was physically impossible for seventy man to hold out against such odds, and the Federal force under the guns of the rebels, capitulated on the 13th of April. On the same evening the news flashed over the vast telegraphic network of the country. Northern blood was stirred. This gratuitous violence and deliberate insult to the flag conclusively proved to all that it was the design of the leaders to break up the Government. An immediate reaction took place in the popular mind, completely uniting the people of the loyal States. They deliberately determined to put down the rebellion, and this purpose has been strengthened by time and reflection. The President immediately appointed a special session of Congress, to meet on July 4. He also issued his proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand three months militia. Of this force the quota of New-York was thirteen thousand men. On the morning of the 15th I communicated this fact to the Assembly, and recommended that a military force, sufficiently large to meet the present and prospective demands of the Government, be authorized, and that greater discretionary power be conferred to embody and equip a volunteer militia for the public defence, and to provide the necessary means therefor. A bill for this object, in a few hours, passed through all the forms of law, with but six dissenting voices. In the Senate, its passage was equally prompt and decisive. It empowered the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller, State Engineer and Surveyor and State Treasurer, to accept into the service of the State, in addition to and as a part of its militia, for two years, thirty thousand volunteers. The officers named in the act immediately met and resolved to raise seventeen regiments of seven hundred and eighty men each. A proclamation was issued by me, calling for this force to serve as infantry or riflemen, and to rendezvous at New-York, Albany, and Elmira. As the Board of officers, formed under the act, will make a report, accompanied by the minutes of its proceedings, it will be sufficient for me to say that the spirit aroused by the insult to the flag in Charleston Harbor, sent a company from every neighborhood, and at the end of a fortnight, and just when the spirit of volunteering was rising, the first quota was filled. Through the efforts of a member of the Board, who visited Washington for that purpose, the Government consented to accept the twenty-one regiments still remaining of the force authorized by the act referred to. On the 16th of April, I ordered the Seventh Militia Regiment to Washington, and the unprotected condition of that city determined me to dispatch thither at once all the remaining militia strength immediately available. Marching orders were therefore issued to the Sixth, Twelfth and Seventy-first, on the 17th, to the Twenty-fifth, on the 19th, and to the Eighteenth, Thirteenth, Twenty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Militia and the Eleventh Volunteers on the 20th. It will be remembered that traveling was obstructed on the 20th by the burning of the railroad bridges between Philadelphia and Baltimore. To what extent this fact interfered with the trains, could not be ascertained, as telegraphic communication was cut off almost immediately. I therefore directed the regiments to leave by steamers by way of the Potomac. The Eleventh Volunteers was the only organization raised under the act of April 16, in any degree ready for service; even that was as yet unorganized, and the election for officers was held on shipboard. It is not improper to say that to the timely arrival of the militia from this State must, in a great degree, be ascribed the safety of the Capital and the restoration of security in Washington.

While enlistments were proceeding at a rate altogether unprecedented, the Military Board were employing their energies to supply the necessary clothing and to provide arms. The mercantile class were unprepared for meeting the immediate demands for articles incident to a state of war. So limited was the stock of army cloth in our principal markets, that before any large number of uniforms could be furnished, the wool had to be purchased and the fabric prepared. Through an unfortunate modification of a contract with a respectable firm in the City of New-York, for 12,000 uniforms, a considerable number of suits of very poor quality were delivered to the agents of the State, and before becoming apprised of their inferiority, they were distributed to the troops. The facts respecting this and the terms of settlement with the contractors, will fully appear in the report to which I have referred. It may be proper to add that this circumstance occasioned the greatest vigilance in contracting for and inspecting subsequent supplies of all kinds for our troops.

On the 24th of April an agent of the State was dispatched to Europe with a letter of credit for $500,000, and authority to purchase 25,000 stand of arms. On this he obtained and shipped 19,000 Enfield muskets, which were delivered in New-York at a cost of about $335,000.

By the 25th of May, the 30,000 volunteers authorized by the Act had been raised, accepted by the Board into the service of the State, and organized into 38 regiments. On the 11th of June, the respective regimental Field Officers had been elected, and their services accepted, and on the 12th of July, the last of the 38 regiments had left the State. Thus, in a period of 87 days a volunteer force of 30,000 men had been drawn from various parts of the State, organized, fitted for service and dispatched to the seat of war.

There were accepted under authority from the President to a Committee of citizens of New-York, four volunteer and four militia regiments, and according to the best information I have been able to obtain, there were also two other organizations accepted by the War Department independently of the State authorities, previous to the first of July. By the middle of that month there were in the service of the Government, from this State, of three months militia, about 8,300 men; of three years' militia, about 3,400; of two years' volunteers, 30,000, and of three years' volunteers, accepted directly by the War Department, and through the Committee of citizens of New-York, about 5,000, making an aggregate force of 46,000.

Immediately after the engagement at Bull Run, the President communicated to me his desire that New-York should furnish an additional force of twenty-five thousand three-year volunteers. I promptly informed him of my readiness to aid the Government to any extent it might require, but stated that the power conferred by the Legislature of New-York to raise troops for the war, was already exhausted; hence it would be necessary for me to convene the Legislature unless the Government would furnish the money necessary for raising, subsisting and equipping this further quota. The latter course met the President's approval. Proper authority was duly granted by the War Department for this purpose, and directions were given to the agents of the Government at Washington, and on service in this State, to aid me in this work. I therefore, on the 25th of July, issued my proclamation, calling for a volunteer force of twenty-five thousand men, to serve for three years, or during the war, to rendezvous, as under the first call, at New-York, Albany and Elmira. In framing a general order regulating the acceptances of the officers and men, I deemed the good of the service required that all candidates for commissions should pass an examination as to their fitness for field and company officers. The effect of this was, in a partial degree, to retard enlistments, but to give a greatly improved class of officers to the service. At this time, while there was nothing in the aspect of affairs connected with raising men particularly discouraging, yet, owing to several causes, enlistments were less active than they had been. With a view to stimulate volunteering, and at the same time to obtain the best class of troops, I directed the Adjutant-General to authorize branch depôts in twenty-two different localities, so separated that they would be unlikely to interfere with each other. The objects were more than accomplished. Not only did the change secure a class of troops which for respectability and intelligence can nowhere be surpassed, but it hastened enlistments. Ten regiments have already been raised at these special camps, and a sufficient number of men in addition to these to form eight more.

On October first the Government authorized an increase of the force from this State to one hundred thousand men. Again on the sixth of November, this number was enlarged to one hundred and twenty-five thousand.

The annual report of the Adjutant-General will show that New-York has sent into the field, of infantry and riflemen, ninety-nine regiments, of which number eleven were three months militia; of cavalry, ten regiments and one battalion; of artillery, two regiments, two battalions, and nine batteries; a rocket battalion, and a regiment of engineer officers and soldiers; or an organized force equivalent to one hundred and fifteen regiments. In addition to this, there are now in the State of volunteers mustered into the service of the United States, about fourteen thousand five hundred, or sufficient for fifteen regiments more, increasing New-York's contribution to one hundred and thirty regiments. Muster-in rolls and statistics as to numbers are as yet incomplete; but the accurate returns are not likely to materially vary the following figures relating to the above organizations, namely:

There have left the State, in the several regiments, of officers and men	95,078
Recruits since added	11,000
Total that have entered service beyond limits of State	106,078
Now in the State, mustered into United States service	14,500
Aggregate number of men raised in State	120,578
Of those who entered the field, there have been killed in battle	270
Have died from natural causes	350
Made prisoners of war	550
Honorably discharged	2,700
Discharged by error in United States muster	1,500
Discharged by Court-martial	140
Absent without leave and desertions	3,300
Unaccounted for	900
Discharged by expiration of time of service, (three months' militia)	7,334
Now in the field	89,034

If there be added to the latter the volunteers now in the State, an available force of one hundred and three thousand three hundred and seven is shown.

It is estimated that, in addition to the foregoing aggregate, at least twenty-five hundred men have been drawn from this State and mustered into organizations not enumerated above.

This force is scattered over nine States, in forty-three different brigades, and under twelve Generals of Division.

I will not attempt to heighten the importance of the foregoing exhibit by comments. The figures are more emphatic than words.

The New-York troops have taken part in every engagement during the war, east of the Alleghanies and south of Washington. They have enriched the soil of six States with their loyal blood. Their bearing has at all times been that of freemen contending for fireside rights. They have never forgotten the dignity and humanity of the citizen and neighbor in the uniform of the soldier. Courage, coolness, and the endurance of veterans have characterized them in the hour of danger. Of the first to obey the forward call, one of her young commanders was among the earliest to inscribe his name on the bright page of hero-martyrs. Others, of beloved memory, have fallen; some in battle, others by disease; and from yet others not a breeze from the South but bears upon it the manly sighs of those who, because they loved and would defend their country's rights, fill the felon's cell. When the enduring record shall be made up, in all that constitutes the brave soldier, the war for the Union will suffer nothing when compared with the grand struggle which gave us a national existence.

On the 28th of September, the President tendered me the appointment of Major-General of Volunteers, under the act of Congress of July 25, 1861, and subsequently created the State of New-York into a Military Department, under my command. Finding, after a careful examination, that there were no constitutional objections to my holding the office, and in view of its practical advantages to the service, I accepted it, although, of course, not intending to receive any of its emoluments.

This summary of facts, connected with meeting the requisitions of the General Government, is respectfully submitted for your information. The Military Board, the Comptroller and the chiefs of the several Staff departments, will present all necessary details. The Legislature will, I am sure, approve the efforts that have been made to meet the demands of the Government. The exigency has been great, and the means of providing for it and of meeting in all respects the desires of the public, have at times been beyond the ability of those charged with the duties. If a feeling of impatience has been manifested in consequence, while its influence has been somewhat disheartening upon the public servants, it was but an indication of the deep determination of the people to crush a rebellion which in all future time will be adjudged the most causeless and most wicked that history records.

Under authority granted from the War Department, contracts have been made by me for large supplies of uniforms, under-clothing, shoes, ordnance stores, equipments, rations, and other necessary supplies, for and on account of the United States, and free from any pecuniary liability except on account of the General Government. I submit a form of the contract, of which several hundred have been executed by me. The uniforms with which our troops are supplied being more satisfactory to them, and, in certain details, more appropriate than those furnished from the Government store-house, I have had the privilege, under authority from the United States, to furnish additional supplies, from time to time, to our troops in the field, so far as practicable, and am glad to say this is a case of mutual satisfaction to our troops and to the War Department.

Since the last of August the State has had an agent of much military experience located in the office of the Commissary of Clothing at Washington, through whom our troops were supplied with clothing, and to whom applications for supplies of various kinds could be made. Since the middle of November the Inspector-General of the State has been stationed in that city. His experience in the field, his familiar acquaintance with army officers, and his position on the Staff of the Commanding General, have given him peculiar facilities for visiting the camps and inspecting the condition of our regiments, and knowing their wants.

It is known to you that the first thirty-eight volunteer regiments were fitted out by the State. Such also was the case with the three months militia. For the remainder of the force, the General Government has furnished, and is to furnish, all the means; and supplies have therefore been in accordance with the general regulations of the army. I recommend that an appropriation at once be made for supplying certain articles of comfort rendered very desirable, if not necessary, by the advanced season, which are not provided for by the army regulations, and which, while adding to the comfort of the soldier, will promote the efficiency of the service.

It was not till September that the War Department, by a general order, gave effect to the act of Congress of July last, with reference to the allotment by volunteers of portions of their pay for the benefit of their families. Finding that the system was not so generally adopted as it deserved to be, I requested one of the Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Treasurer, &c., to visit the regiments in the field, for the purpose of bringing the system to their attention and procuring its adoption to as large an extent as possible. He was directed to state to the volunteers, that application would be made to the Legislature to authorize the employment of the Treasury of the State as the depository of the funds so allotted. Before he had completed his labors, Congress, by a new act, placed the matter in the hands of Commissioners appointed by the President, who are to serve without compensation. It is, however, desirable that the Treasurer of the State should be promptly authorized to receive and disburse any portions of their pay that the volunteers may desire. Connected with this I recommend the adoption of an equitable system of relief to the families of volunteers.

Since the opening of the rebellion I have devoted myself wholly to the duty in hand, and have earnestly endeavored to preserve the high rank of this State in all matters, and while first regarding the comfort, health and efficiency of the soldier, I have not lost sight of the expenditures involved. No requisition has been made by the Government that remains unhonored. Among the very first to respond to the call for the defence of the Capital in April, New-York has not only steadily answered every demand since made, but has time after time besought the privilege of adding to her force in the field. Unless the State shall exhibit an unwillingness to respond to the wishes of the General Government, its constituted authorities would seem to be the proper medium through whom alone company and regimental organizations should be accepted.

On the 19th of October, I received a communication from the Department of State, inviting my consideration of the subject of the improvement and perfection of the harbor defences of the sea and lake coasts of this State, and requesting me to submit the matter to the consideration of the Legislature. Reference was made to the fact that disloyal persons had hastened to foreign countries, even before the present insurrection had revealed itself in arms, to invoke their intervention for the overthrow of the Government and the destruction of the Federal Union, and although unsuccessful in their first efforts, it was believed that those agents were still industriously endeavoring to accomplish their purposes by degrees and by indirection, and were seeking to involve our country in controversies with States, with which every interest requires that it shall remain in relations of peace and friendship.

A personal examination, in company with several competent engineers, led me to call the attention of the Legislature of 1860 to the fact, that the approaches to the City of New-York by water were not adequately defended, and the opportunities incidentally afforded me during the past year, fully satisfied me of the insufficiency of our lake defences. I therefore immediately assured the Secretary of State that I would aid the Government in providing for the proper protection of our frontiers and harbor approaches in anticipation of the action of the Legislature. I submit herewith a copy of the correspondence. A preliminary report of the Engineer-in-Chief, relating thereto, will be at once transmitted. The subject is one which calls for prompt and effective measures on the part of the Legislature, and I assure you of my cordial cooperation in any plan which will afford entire security to the persons and property of our citizens. I recommend that immediate measures be taken for obtaining from Congress an appropriation sufficient to provide suitable defences at all exposed points; and so that no time shall be lost, I recommend that authority be given to proceed with the work of preliminary survey and to take the proper antecedent steps. In default of the prompt action of the United States authorities, it is manifestly our duty to proceed at once with such portions of the defenses as prudence requires, looking to the Government for ultimate reimbursement.

A recent occurrence, which created great solicitude both here and in Europe, and which it was believed by many would lead to hostilities between this country and England, renders it not improper for me to say that no State in the Union has so large an interest as New-York in preserving amicable relations, especially with commercial Powers. The tonnage and value of vessels owned in the port of New-York alone, in 1860, was:

	Tonnage.	Value.
Of sailing vessels	1,258,491	$69,217,005
Of steam vessels	205,510	26,716,300
Total	1,464,002	$95,933,305

The annual average of foreign exports from this State is one hundred and eleven million dollars, and the annual average imports from foreign countries into the State are one hundred and ninety-one million five hundred thousand dollars. The aggregate imports and exports of the port of New-York for the year 1860 were three hundred and eighty-four million dollars, or a daily average of foreign commerce exceeding one million of dollars in value, passing through the Narrows of New-York harbor. The business of the ports would be shown more fully in adding to the above the coasting trade, amounting to double, if not to quadruple these figures, but there is no official data by which this can be shown. Hostilities with either of the Great Powers of Europe, and most of all with that Government which, from consanguinity, language and customs, is almost intimately related to us, would be of untold disaster. No mere pretext, no caprice of Court or Cabinet, no cause whatever, unless it involve national dignity, or we are denied a positive right, could justify the representatives of this State in consenting to a war with Foreign Powers, especially at a period when extraordinary supplies of men and money have been, and will continue to be drawn from us, to overwhelm the insurgents at home. We are now engaged in fighting the battle of constitutional freedom, resolved to restore the rightful authority of the Union throughout its whole extent. We are strong, because we are right. We should not weaken ourselves by taking upon us a war of questionable necessity. Our rank upon the waters, and in the family of nations, has been obtained through no aid from others. It must be maintained, as must be all our interests, by ourselves. Our career is just opening, if we preserve our self-respect and the respect of other nations. Let us give no intended offense, and tamely submit to none. We have confidence in the wisdom of the Government, and believe that present and prospective questions affecting this country's relations with foreign Powers will receive that consideration which their weighty consequences entitle them to, and that the decisions will be founded on principles of law. Their decisions are ours; and in a just cause New-York casts everything into the balance. Above and beyond all questions of property, all questions of present ease and present peace, the man of truly American heart rises to maintain the honor of his flag, and to preserve the dignity and stability of his Government.

EDWIN D. MORGAN.

ALBANY, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE STATE CANALS.

REPORT OF AUDITOR BENTON.

The Report of Auditor BENTON makes the following exhibit regarding the condition of the Canals:

On the 30th of September, 1860, there was in the Treasury and invested, belonging to the Canal Fund, the sum of		$2,375,017 76
Received during the fiscal year ending on the 30th September, 1861		5,605,247 92
Total available and unavailable		$7,980,265 68
Payments during the year		5,375,644 43
Balance on the 30th September, 1861		$2,604,621 25
Deposited in banks, available	$1,946,314 75	
Deposited in banks, unavailable	489,580 29	
Total	$2,435,895 04	
Securities in Auditor's hands	168,776 21	—2,604,621 25
Appropriations overdrawn, to be refunded out of tax of 1861		154,811 63
Total		$2,759,432 88

Of this $2,372,103 61 belongs to the several Sinking Funds for the redemption of the State debt, and the remainder to other funds.

The resources of the State arising from the canals are shown by this exhibit:

RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

From tolls collected on all the canals	$3,353,168 97
Rent of surplus waters	4,865 00
Interest on current canal revenues	33,295 01
Miscellaneous receipts	11,299 32
Total	$3,402,628 30

PAYMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

To Canal Commiss'rs. for repairs	$224,957 28	
To contractors, for repairs	260,995 33	
To Superintendents, for repairs	106,611 51	
To Collectors, for salaries, clerk hire, pay of Inspectors, and expenses of Collectors' offices	62,346 55	
To Weighmasters	8,111 90	
For salaries chargeable to annual revenues, refunding tolls, printing and other miscellaneous payments	43,765 17	— 706,786 14
Balance		$2,695,842 16
Payments to Sinking Fund		2,050,000 00
Balance to Sinking Fund, under §3, art. 7		$645,842 16

The balance is not sufficient to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 debt chargeable to this fund, and a deficiency of $64,157 84 will have to be provided for by tax.

Comparative statements then given show that the net tolls of 1860 were nearly double those of 1859, and also that the net tolls of 1861 are more than three times those of 1859, as follows:

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.
Rec's	$2,072,204 88	$1,359,879 68	$2,416,588 39	$3,402,628 30
Exp's.	1,078,878 91	897,878 96	746,976 78	706,786 14
Net	$993,325 97	$462,000 76	$1,669,611 61	$2,695,542 16

The following deficiencies of revenue, under section 1, article 7, have heretofore arisen, which have been supplied by extension or deficiency loans on the credit of funds which are now outstanding and not yet matured:

In 1857 there was a deficiency of	$110,984 40
In 1858 there was a deficiency of	706,674 03
In 1859 there was a deficiency of	732,999 33
In 1860 there was a deficiency of	30,388 39
The total for four years is	$1,581,046 15

Appended is a Recapitulation of the Canal Stock Debt, paying interest Sept. 30, 1861.

Under art. 7, sec. 1 of the Constitution	$9,739,024 76
Under art. 7, sec. 3 of the Constitution	13,200,000 00
Under art. 7, sec. 10 of the Constitution	642,585 49
Under art. 7, sec. 12 of the Constitution	2,500,000 00
Total	$26,081,610 25

The annual interest on the above is $1,498,970 76.

On January, $1,200,000 of the above debt was reimbursed, and in June, 1862, $900,000 more of it will be paid, and at the close of the current fiscal year the debt will amount to $23,981,610 25, and the annual interest reduced to $1,381,970 76.

The debt contracted under section 10, although created for canal purposes, is not a charge upon the canal funds, and the interest, $34,629 28 per year is payable out of the General Fund. The whole debt was only reduced $982,974 23, during the last fiscal year.

The following statements exhibit the condition of the several constitutional sinking funds provided for the liquidation of the interest and principal of the canal stock debt of the State:

Under section 1, article 7.

Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1860		$1,595,103 00
Received during the year from sources other than canal revenues		1,231,533 98
Transferred from the revenues of the State canals at the close of the fiscal year of 1861		1,700,000 00
Total		$4,526,636 98
Paid during the year other than for transfers to pay interest on loans	$2,178,119 54	
Transferred to other accounts to pay interest on sundry loans	538,675 36	—2,716,794 90
Balance on hand Sept. 30, 1861		$1,809,842 08

This sum is applicable to the payment of the principal of the canal debt, under the above section, as it falls due.

Under Sec. 3, Art. 7.

Balance Sept. 30, 1860	$257,191 59
Receipts	1,279,206 11
Total	$1,536,397 70
Payments	783,376 01
Balance Sept. 30, 1861	$753,021 69

Of this $107,179 53 is invested as a sinking fund for the redemption of the principal, and $645,842 16 is applicable to the payment of interest.

No part of the 1⅛ mill tax, to pay the interest on the $12,000,000 debt, had been paid into this fund at the close of the fiscal year. It is estimated that it will net $1,580,742 63, which, after paying the deficiency loan of $1,200,000, due Jan. 1, 1862, and interest, will leave $445,858 48 for the fund, and a deficiency of $265,517 53 in the interest at the close of the fiscal year.

Under Sec. 12, Art. 7.

Balance Sept. 30, 1860	$75,000
Received from Taxes	350,000
Total	$425,000
Payments	337,500
Balance Sept. 30, 1861	$87,500

It is estimated that the net proceeds of the tax of one-third mill, to which this fund is entitled, will be $468,368 18, of which $350,000 has been credited to it, leaving $168,368 18, which, added to the balance, will make $255,868 18. After providing for one year's interest, the balance to be carried to the credit of the fund for the payment of the first installment of the principal of the debt of $800,000, due in 1866, will be $105,868 18.

The repair trust fund amounted on the 30th of September to $63,000, and the interest which had accrued on deposits.

The expense of repairing the canals touched a lower figure during the last year than at any other period since 1847, and yet it was much increased during the Winter and Spring of 1861, in putting the canals in order for navigation with an increased depth and draft of water for boats.

A severer statute remedy is called for to prevent traveling on the tow-paths with carriages and other vehicles.

After discussing at length the rates of toll, and the only alterations which might be made with advantage, raising ¼ mill on wheat and flour, tabular statements are given of the tolls on exterior trade, and then the Auditor presents some speculations on the prospective tariff of 1862, and shows what causes may operate to divert trade from the canal.

The effects of railway competition are discussed at length, and it is shown that the New-York Central has diverted much traffic from the canal. He remarks:

It is not known at the department that the United States Government in a single instance has used the canals in the transportation of its ordnance, stores, and munitions of war, while the railways have been resorted to in all cases at prices quadruple, it is believed, the cost of carriage by the canal and other water lines. The public service may have required rapidity of dispatch at an immense increase of cost. This is one of the strong cases of competition.

The seventh article of the Constitution charges the payment of $3,655,131 53 annually, upon the canal revenues, over the expenses of collection, superintendence and *ordinary* repairs, and makes the following distribution:

To pay the principal and interest of the Canal debt as it existed on the 1st of June, 1846	$1,700,000 00
To pay the interest on the General Fund debt	350,000 00
To pay the interest on the new enlargement and completion debt of $12,000,000	710,000 00
To the annual contribution to redeem the principal of that debt	406,242 65
For contributions to support Government	200,000 00
To pay the interest on the Floating Debt loan	150,000 00
For the annual contribution to reimburse the principal of that loan	138,888 88
Total constitutional charges	$3,655,131 53

This charge upon the Canal tolls, when fully met, relieves the State from an annual tax of one and one-fourth of a mill. When only the three first items are covered by the tolls, then the State is subject to an annual tax of one-third of a mill, as is now the case.

Besides these annual contributions, these revenues are charged with the payment of the General Fund debt after the Canal debt of 1846 is reimbursed; and also, the refunding to the general treasury all advances and contributions made to the Canals or their debt from sources other than their direct revenues.

The estimate for the business of the present fiscal year is as follows:

If the tonnage movement on the Canals in 1862 shall correspond with that of the past season, or with that of 1860, we may safely estimate the revenue from Canal tolls as follows:

Receipts from tolls from Sept. 1, 1861, to the close of navigation	$1,981,540
Receipts from tolls from the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1862, to Sept. 1, of the same year	1,800,000
Total estimated gross receipts	$3,781,560
Deduct appropriation for collection, superintendence, and ordinary repairs	800,000
Net surplus of tolls to the Sinking Fund	$2,981,540
To which add the tax required to be annually levied under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859	288,889
Estimated total net revenue	$3,270,429

This sum will be chargeable, under the Constitution, with the following payments:

Under section 1, article 7	$1,700,000	
Under section 2, article 7	350,000	
Under section 3, article 7	710,000	
Under the act, chap. 271, laws of 1859, for interest and sinking fund of the floating debt loan of $2,500,000	288,889	—$3,048,889
Balance Sinking Fund, sec. 8, art. 7		$221,540

The Auditor sums up the leading questions of this report as follows:

1. The imposition of rates of toll on the tonnage transported on the canals with a view to and for the purposes of revenue.

2. A strictly and rigid economical administration and application of all funds appropriated for superintendence, the collection of tolls, and the ordinary repairs; and,

3. Legislative guards and protection such as will be effective to carry out the object and intent of the Constitution in consecrating the canal revenues to the payment of the public debt.

The State Treasurer Question.

LETTER FROM MR. DORSHEIMER.

ALBANY, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal:

I regret that, before writing your article in regard to the matter of the Treasurer's Office, you did not apply to me for information as to the objection I make against giving Mr. LEWIS possession. By so doing you would have avoided errors of fact and inference that I notice in your article.

My principal objection to surrendering the State moneys to Mr. LEWIS, is that his bond was not filed *within the time* after notice required by law—ten days. If it was not so filed the statute distinctly, and in terms, declares the office vacant. (See Rev. Stat., vol. 1, p. 413.

The difficulty with Mr. LITTLEJOHN's approval of the bond is incident to the neglect of Mr. LEWIS to comply with the statute within the ten days. If he had done so, Mr. LITTLEJOHN was then in office, and his signature would have been good; by delaying beyond the time, he found himself obliged to take Mr. LITTLEJOHN's signature after his official life had ended.

You admit that if this bond was not executed, approved, and filed within ten days, there is a vacancy, and add that it is "not the duty of the old officer to hold over," "but it devolves upon the Governor to appoint." Suppose the Governor won't appoint, then what shall the old officer do? This question is answered by the statute: "Every officer duly appointed, except Justices of the Supreme Court, who shall have duly entered upon the duties of his office, shall continue to discharge the duties thereof, although his term of office shall have expired, until a successor in such office shall be duly qualified."

I am ready to surrender the office to any person whom the Governor may appoint, who shall have complied with the statute in relation to the oath and bonds, and I have asked the Governor to make an appointment. Indeed, I have urged Mr. LEWIS' appointment, which you think the Governor will not hesitate to make.

You intimate that I "made haste, without consulting the other State officers, to retain possession of the office." In a matter of simple official duty, involving the responsibility of my bail, I have not felt called upon to consult anybody but my legal advisers.

You are doubtless uninformed as to the peculiar responsibility resting on the Treasurer in the matter of surrendering his office. The law in fact makes his bondsmen responsible for the proper discharge of that duty, by providing for the continuance of their liability until his successor shall have filed a sufficient bond.

Deeming Mr. LEWIS' bond insufficient and illegal, as filed after the time fixed by law, my counsel has advised me that I cannot surrender the office with safety.

You approve of a determination that you ascribe to the Comptroller to establish Mr. LEWIS as a State Treasurer at a desk in his office. I think you are mistaken as to the Comptroller having come to such a determination, and I abstain from commenting on a project which sets at defiance law, common sense and every rule of official decorum.

By operation of law, the surrender of this office to Mr. LEWIS puts under his control $5,000,000 now in deposits in various banks throughout the State. The responsibility for a hasty, illegal, fraudulent surrender of this vast amount of money if not with the Comptroller or with the State officers as a body, but with the State Treasurer in possession and his bail, as you will find by referring to Rev. Stat., vol. 1, p. 434. "Such (the Treasurer's) bond shall be deemed to extend to the faithful execution of the office of Treasurer, *until a new appointment of Treasurer be made, and a new bond given under such appointment.*"

I have no idea, as you seem to think I have, of keeping the office of Treasurer. I know very well that, if Mr. LEWIS cannot hold under his election, the office will be disposed of by the Governor or Legislature, by appointment. My term having expired, I was prepared, on the 1st of January, to hand over the money, books, and papers to Mr. LEWIS, but he did not appear to claim them. Throughout the 2d of January the business of the office was transacted as usual by my deputy and clerks, Mr. LEWIS not appearing to take possession, and I was sent for to continue in charge. On the 3d, Mr. LEWIS appeared and claimed the office, when, finding myself still responsible for the State Funds, in consequence of the Treasurer elect not having filed his bond before Jan. 1, I deem it a simple, but imperative duty, alike to myself, my bail, and the State, to see that I did not surrender the office to an unauthorized person.

Yours, &c., P. DORSHEIMER.

Art Matters at the National Capital.

From the Washington Star, Jan. 3.

LEUTZE is busy at work upon his great picture for the western staircase of the House gallery. It is to be entitled "Westward the Star of Empire takes its way." The sketch in color is finished, and is in many respects the finest of Mr. LEUTZE's works. The completion of the painting (the main picture, with the arabesques and smaller designs) will require a twelve-month's work at least.

STONE has just modeled an admirable bust of the late Gen. BAKER.

LANMAN has abjured pencil and palette for the time, and is engrossed with the duties of his office in the House, and with the completion of his *Biographical Dictionary*.

W. D. WASHINGTON, according to report, is now a member of the Black Horse Cavalry, down in Dixie.

Miss LANDER, the sculptress, who has spent considerable time lately in this city by the bedside of her brother, Gen. LANDER, (wounded at Ball's Bluff,) has the good news that her statute has been fished up from the ocean-bed, and is now safe in Boston.

BRADY is indefatigably busy in developing new capabilities for photography; and some of his late processes for depicting outdoor camp life, &c., seem the ultimate "possible" of the art. The art-folk generally will recognize an old acquaintance in a recent acquisition to the Brady corps—Mr. H. AMIDON.

At MARKRITER's (No. 486 Seventh-street,) may be seen a fine copy by (MAYER, of Dresden,) of DE BUFE's celebrated picture, "The Widow's Mite." Such a picture would be "a good thing to have in the house."

PETRIFIED INDIAN EYES.—We have recently received, through the kindness of a friend at Arica, Peru, a quantity of petrified Indian eyes, taken from the Indian burying-grounds in that neighborhood, which are probably as great a curiosity in their way as has ever come to light. The ball of the eye is exceedingly perfect, displaying the pupil and other parts very distinctly. It is apparently of a hard, horny substance, and peels off in thin transparent flakes. The face of the eye presents a reddish hue with yellow circles, and when reflected in the light it becomes brilliantly illuminated. The back part is of a bright, glossy, yellow tinge, looking much like damaged pearl, but when the outer flakes are taken off, the entire eye becomes the color of bright amber, which it is easily mistaken for. These eyes are found at times loose inside the skulls, and at other times on the ground of the cave or grave, having fallen out after becoming dried up.

On reference to books written on Peru, we find that TREZIER, who visited the coast in 1712, describes the *Huacas* or ancient tombs at Hilo and Arica, where the bodies were found entire with clothes on, and frequently surrounded by gold and silver ornaments. The graves are described as being dug in the sand, about six feet in depth, and inclosed with a wall of dry stones, covered with cane rods, over which a layer of earth and sand is spread.—*Panama Star, Dec. 24.*

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 7, 1862.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg	87
3,500	Oregon War Loan ½ yearly	84
1,000	Mich. St. 6s, '78	77½
2,000	do	78
1,000	Mich. St. 8 wk Bs	77½
6,000	do	77½
6,600	N. Carolina St. 6s	60¼
5,000	do	60
13,000	Missouri St. 6s	41¾
10,000	do b5	42
3,000	do	42
3,000	Missouri 6s, Iss. to Han. & St. Jo. R	45½
1,000	Louisiana St. 6s	60
5,000	California St. 7s	77¼
1,500	do	77½
5,000	Min. S. 8 p. c. Bd.	75
9,800	City 6s '86	92
1,500	N. Y. Cen. 6s	92
500	N. Y. C. B. '76 C. B.	102
2,000	Erie R. 1st m. bds.	103½
1,000	Erie 2d M. ex. '79	97
7,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	77
1,000	Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bs.	94½
1,000	C. B. & Q. R. 8 ℘ c. B	92¾
1,000	Mich. So. 2d M. As.	61
1,000	T. H. & Al. 1st M.	75½
5,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M	104½
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	39
54	Continental Bank	71
10	Del. & Hud. Can. Co	86½
210	Penn. Coal Co.	80
150	Pacific Mail S. Co. s10	95¾
200	do	95¾
50	do s5	95¾
250	do b15	96
100	do s15	95⅞
50	do s60	95½
125	do b3	96
200	do b10	96
63	N. Y. Central R.	81¼
100	do	81⅜
1150	do	81½
50	do s30	81½
564	do	81⅝
100	do s60	81⅝
10	do	81¾
15	Chic., Bur. & Q. R.	58¾
10	M. & P. Du C. 1st P	80
14	M. & P. Du C. 2d Pf.	61½
25	do	61¼
25	N. J. Cen. R.	114

388	Erie Railway	34⅜
1100	do	34¼
100	do s30	34¼
100	do b30	35
50	do b10	34½
650	do b3	34⅝
250	do s30	34½
50	do b30	34¾
100	do s30	34⅝
450	Erie Railway Pref.	57
100	do b30	57½
200	do	56¾
200	do b30	56¾
60	do	56½
353	do	56¼
110	Hudson River R	40
200	do	39¾
100	do	39⅞
50	do b30	40
270	Harlem R. Pref.	32
50	Reading Railroad	30
450	Harlem Railroad	13½
150	do	13¼
40	do	13
100	do	13¼
200	do b10	13¾
100	do b30	13½
250	Mich. Cen. R	50
100	do b30	50½
100	do b10	50
50	do b20	50
200	do	49⅞
100	do	49¾
250	M. So. & N. I. R.	20¾
450	do	20⅝
100	do	20½
100	M. So. & N. I. G. S.	41½
100	do b30	41¼
50	do b30	41⅜
100	do	41
100	do s10	41
300	Clev. & Pitts. R.	16⅜
5	Clev., Col. & C. R.	106
150	Gal. & Chic. R.	67
175	do b3	67¼
50	do b30	67½
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	37
300	do b30	36½
100	do	36½
650	do	36¾
850	do	36½
100	Chic. & R. I. R.	52
150	do	52¼
100	do b30	52¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Cou.	88¼
6,000	U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	87
5,000	Missouri State 6s	41⅜
3,100	Ohio St. 6s, '60	90
1,000	Mich. State 6s, '78	78
1,000	California St. 7s.	77
2,000	Mich. Cent. 8 ℘ Ct. 1st M. S. Fd Con Bs	94
2,000	Chic. & N. W. 1st M	39
210	N. Y. Central R.	81¼
75	Pac. Mail Stp. Co	95
100	do s10	95½
50	do b30	95¾
50	do	95½
250	Erie Railway	34¼
50	do b30	34⅜
50	do	34½
150	do	34
200	do b15	34
50	Harlem R. Pref.	31½
100	do	31½

200	Erie R. Pref.	55¾
50	Hudson Riv. R. b15	39¾
50	do b30	40
50	do	39¾
200	Clev. & Tol. R. b15	36
200	do	35⅞
50	Mich. Central R	49
50	do b30	49½
150	do	49¾
150	do b30	50
125	Mich. So. & Ind. R.	20
35	do	20¼
100	M. S. & N. I. G. Stk	40⅝
100	do	40⅞
15	Ill. Central R. Scrip	62
55	Gal. & Chi. R	67
25	Chi. & R. I. R.	52¼
100	do b30	53
50	do b30	52½
11	Mil. & Pra Du C. 2d p	61¼

TUESDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The course of the Money market is to increased ease in supply, though as a rule 7 ℘ cent. is the general rate of interest on both Loans at call and first-class mercantile Discounts. The country bankers and a number of private lenders in the City are offering money more freely than some of the City Banks. The course of Exchange and of American Gold, to-day, is singularly contradictory. The speculators in Exchange were not disposed to push the rates for first-class Bankers, bills on London above 114½ ℘ cent., as this rate, and 112½@113 for merchant bills, drew out a sufficient number of sellers to supply both the trade and speculative demand. The Export return of Domestic Produce this afternoon although embracing only five business days, and several of these unfavorable in weather for clearing shipments, shows $2,246,010 as the total value of the clearances. The price of American Gold has been put up by speculation among the Bullion Brokers and Bankers to 103½@104 ℘ cent.; thus taking rather the lead of Exchange, which hitherto was relatively stiffer than Gold. We have no means of ascertaining the actual amount of business done at this quotation; but one or more of the prominent buyers profess to believe that the maximum has not been reached. If in this they are sincere, we shall expect to report a further advance to-morrow, though it may be that anxious sellers would do well to accept 104, and leave some other party to make the additional profit.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie) from the port of New-York to foreign ports for the week ending Jan. 7:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$1,042,827	$2,925,775	$2,246,010

The Stock Exchange opened this morning with an increased demand for the New-York Railway Shares, and under orders to buy Central and Erie, prices rose at one time to 81⅜@81½ for the former, and 34⅜@34½ for Erie. There was also an increased inquiry for Missouri Sixes, and sales were made at 42 ℘ cent. The Western Railways failed to respond to these prices, and were somewhat lower than yesterday, and at the close of the early Board the general market was quoted comparatively weak. Soon after, however, prices again assumed considerable firmness, on the basis of 81¼, cash, and 81⅜, buyer 10 days, for New York Central. At the Second Board, in the afternoon, the market was unsettled, and the variations were ¼@⅜ ℘ cent., up and down, in less than an hour. After the adjournment of the Board the Street demand and prices were comparatively dull, but notwithstanding this feeling was manifest, sellers were indisposed to press their contracts. The bids made for the Federal Securities were ½@⅜ ℘ cent. better than yesterday, and 88½ ℘ cent. for the Coupon Stock of 1881, and 87 for the Registered, were paid at the Second Board. At the very close of the Share market, late in the afternoon, notwithstanding the indifferent feeling manifested, prices closed about the same as yesterday.

N. Y. Central	81½	Mich. Guaranteed	41
Erie	34	Mich. Central	49
Erie Preferred	55¾	Missouris	41½
Rock Island	52¾	U. S. 6s, 1881	88½
Toledo	35⅞	Pacific	95¾
Michigan Southern	20½		

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank shares:

New-York	80	American Exchange	75
Union	81	Metropolitan	79
State of New-York	70	Continental	70
Commerce	75	St. Nicholas	70

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. sixes	92	Chi. B & Q. 8 ℘ c. firsts	92½
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '64	100½	Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. firsts	83¾
N. Y. Cen. sevens, '76	102	Northern Ia. firsts	85
N. Y. Cen. con. '76	103	N. Ia. Goshen Line	80
Erie firsts, '68	103½	M. S. & N. Ia. s. f. 7 ℘ c.	82
Erie seconds, '79	97	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	87½
Erie fourths, '80	75½	T. H. & A. firsts, 7 ℘ c.	75
Erie fifths, '88	70	T. H. & A. sec'ds, 8 ℘ c.	32½
Hudson firsts, '69	105½	Chi. & N. W. s. f.	82½
Hudson thirds, '75	76¾	Chi. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	39
Hudson convert. '67	69½	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	30
Harlem firsts, '69-73	98	Gal. & Chi. firsts	99
Harlem seconds, '64	92½	Gal. & Chi. seconds	98½
Harlem thirds, '68	71	Chi. & Rock I. firsts	98
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c. '69-72	90½	L. E. & Wabash sec'ds	46
Mich. Cen. u. f. 8 ℘ c. '82	94	Cleve. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	77

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day, were $519,789, including $84,061 on account of the Loan, and $34,060 for Customs; payments, $862,553, including redeemed 6 ℘ cent. Notes. Balance, this afternoon, $4,738,208.

Our National Currency.

From Hallet's Circular for Boston Steamer.

The Government, as foreshadowed in our previous Circular, proposes to make an immediate issue of Treasury Notes to the amount of $100,000,000, to be receivable in the payment of Government dues; to be legal tender between individuals, and convertible into 6 per cent. bonds. The same provisions are to extend to the $50,000,000 which the Treasury has already the authority to issue.

These notes are intended to be in the nature of Exchequer bills issued by the British Treasury, though, unlike the latter, they may bear no interest, and are payable on demand. Exchequer bills are issued in anticipation of collections of the revenue. The average amount outstanding of late years is about $75,000,000. It has been, however, as high as $250,000,000, when the necessities of the Treasury were much greater than at present. They are not used as currency, there being no need of such a medium in addition to that furnished by the Bank of England, but are regarded as very desirable investments for persons having no immediate use for their money, but who wish to have it, practically on call, at the same time drawing interest, though at a low rate.

Treasury notes are to be issued with a similar object. It is proposed, we understand, to base such issue upon a system of taxation that shall provide for their early redemption. But such a system can not be instantly inaugurated. We are in this country unschooled in taxation, having for the last 50 years derived all the revenues into the Federal Treasury from impost duties, which, though small in amount, were, from our economical form of Government on a peace footing, quite equal to its necessities. The mode of levying and collecting it was so simple and effective that a subject which engrosses so much of the attention of other nations hardly attracted that of our own. We are now put to a new trial. We have first to study the principles upon which nations, the most expert in these matters, levy their taxes, and then see how far their condition is parallel to our own. It is certain that the system from which we are likely to copy the most—that of England—must be greatly modified in its application to this country. For all these things much time will be required, and should be taken. But the necessities of the Treasury brook no delay. Hence, the propriety of inverting the ordinary course of legislation, which usually provides the means of discharging obligations to be presently due, before creating them.

Such are the reasons for the immediate issue of these notes. Congress, we understand, is already turning its attention to the subject of internal taxation, and is prepared to act upon a bill providing an amount quite up to that demanded by all the necessities of Government likely to arise.

The step taken does not in itself attract so much attention as the commercial consequences that are likely to flow from it. What will be the effect of $150,000,000 of demand notes suddenly thrown upon the market to pass as money? There can be no doubt that it will cause a considerable inflation of prices, and give a very decidedly increased impulse to trade and to business operations of all kinds. But the effect will be greatly modified by the action of Congress to be taken hereafter. If, as is proposed, and what we have no doubt will be done, Congress should pass a tax bill sufficient to meet the estimated current expenditures for the next five years, on a peace footing—an amount which cannot be placed below $150,000,000, and which may go as high as $200,000,000—maying such tax payable in Treasury notes, then their absorption will immediately commence on a large scale, which will neutralize to a very great extent the evils of an inflation, which is to be justly dreaded. Still, as their issue and purchase will call out a corresponding amount of capital to be immediately expended among us, we have a right to expect a much greater activity in all the ramifications of business than we have seen for a long time.

The passage of an adequate tax bill will have a most favorable effect upon Government securities. As the demand notes will be made exchangable for the former, they will probably be converted in large amounts as soon as issued. Congress can easily make it an inducement for any holder to adopt this course. Government 6s sold on an average from 1850 to 1861 at 118. Upon the return of peace, they would, with a good financial system, rise immediately above par. All that Congress has to do, consequently, to retire the demand notes very nearly as fast as issued, is to enact such a system. The capital of the country is abundant. Its industries were hardly ever more prosperous and productive. The great essential in the crisis is not capital, but how to draw out what we possess. Let Congress only adopt any system that commends itself to common sense and to mercantile principles, and all will be well. Such is unquestionably its disposition for the first time since our political troubles commenced, which give the future a more cheerful aspect than it has displayed for some time past.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Jan. 7, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last, have been: 37 bbls. Ashes, 5,187 bbls. Flour, 465 bbls. and 42 bags Corn Meal, 684 bushels Wheat, 490 bushels Rye, 470 bushels Barley, 750 bushels Oats, 5,686 pkgs. Provisions, 401 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales 30 bbls., at $6 25 for Pots and Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day 3,000 bags Rio at 18¼c.@18¾c., and 4,500 bags St. Domingo on private terms, ℘ ℔. The business in Rio, during the week, Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SON review thus: "The market for Rio has been quiet during the past week, the higher prices demanded by holders having checked business. The sales amount to 2,387 bags, and embrace 500 ex *Mary Morton*, at 14c., cash, in bond; 1,152 per *Henrietta*, at 19c., ex ship, at 18c. One half of the *Dodo's* cargo, 2,630 bags, has been taken on speculation, prices not transpired. The market closes quiet, but firm, at our quotations." Java, 25c.@26c.; Rio, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra and Maracaibo, 22c.@24c.; and St. Domingo 19c.@20c. ℘ ℔., usual terms. Stock of all kinds in first hands, this morning, 82,805 pkgs., including 52,510 bags Rio, 11,963 bags Maracaibo, 6,352 bags St. Domingo, 4,910 bags Ceara, 3,000 mats Ceylon, 880 bags and 1,000 mats Java, 1,750 bags Laguayra, and 440 bags Jamaica.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
Jan. 4—Baltimore	14,500
Jan. 4—Philadelphia	800
Jan. 7—New-York	52,510
Grand Total	67,810

COPPER—Sales 100,000 ℔s. Refined Ingot at 27½c.@28c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Continues quiet yet firm, including Middlings, at 36c.@37c. ℘ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour was in fair demand and prices were advancing early in the day, but toward the close holders were more eager to sell and buyers had any existing advantage. The reported sales, since our last have been 17,400 bbls., including superfine State at $5 50@$5 60; inferior to choice extra State at $5 75@$5 95, mainly at $5 80@$5 85; rejected do., do., at $5 25@$5 45; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 45@$5 60; extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $5 70@$6 25; extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 75@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 90@$5 95; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 95@$6 05 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 50	@	$5 60
Extra State	5 75	@	5 95
Superfine Western	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois	5 70	@	7 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 75	@	6 35
Inferior extra Ohio	5 90	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	5 95	@	6 05
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 10	@	6 70
Fancy Genessee	5 95	@	6 05
Extra Genessee	6 10	@	6 90
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri	5 90	@	6 90

Southern Flour is unchanged: sales 1,200 bbls., at $5 85@$6 25 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, and $6 30@$8 25 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour in request, including superfine at $5 50 @ $5 60; extra at $5 75 @ $6 75 ℘ bbl.; sales 900 bbls. Rye Flour rules at $3@$4 30 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $3@$3 05 for Jersey; $3 25@$3 30 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is held above the views of most buyers and is quiet. Sales 45,000 bushels, including White Western at $1 43@$1 48; Amber do., at $1 43; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 42; Amber Wisconsin, $1 35; Milwaukee Club, $1 31@$1 33; Racine Spring, $1 32; Chicago Spring, $1 27@$1 30; Red State, very choice, at $1 45; ℘ bushel. Corn continues in demand at buoyant prices; sales 85,000 bushels, at 65c.@66c. for Mixed Western; 66½c. for Western Yellow, ℘ bushel. Oats are more sought after, including Canadian at 42c.@43c.; Western at 42c.@43c.; State at 43c.@44c. ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 82c.@83c. ℘ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Sales 10,000 bushels, including Canada, at 75c.@80c., and State at 72c.@78c. ℘ bushel.

HAY—North River bale is in request for shipment and city use, at 70c.@90c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Continue quiet, yet firm, including new at 16c.@24c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ ℔.

IRON—Sales, 150 tons Scotch Pig, and 500 tons English Rails, on terms not ascertained. Market, however, firm.

MOLASSES—Sales, to-day, 42 hhds., including Porto Rico at 40c., and Cuba Muscovado, on private terms; also, by auction, 100 hhds. Porto Rico, at 36c.@40c., and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 25c.@26c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is plenty and heavy to-day, at $11 75@$12 25 for Mess; $13@$13 50 for Prime Mess; and $8 25@$9 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales. 1,300 bbls. Dressed Hogs 4¼c.@4½c. ℘ ℔. Cut Meats are quiet, at 4½c.@6c. for Hams, 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in demand at steady rates; sales 600 boxes, at 6½c.@7¼c. ℘ ℔. Lard is salable and firm; sales 2,100 tcs. and bbls., poor to choice, at 7½c.@8½c., and 500 kegs, at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔. Beef is unaltered; sales since our last, 725 bbls., at $13 50@$14 for extra Mess, and $11 25@$12 for new repacked Mess ℘ bbl.; Prime Mess, $20@$21; India Mess, $23@$24 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $14@$14 50 ℘ bbl.; Butter continues inactive at 11c.@15c. for Western, and 16c.@21c. for State, ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling slowly, at 5½c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Carolina is selling in small lots at $7@$7 50 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SPELTER—50 tons plates were sold at 5 11-16c. ℘ ℔.

SUGARS—Sales, to-day, 371 hhds., including Cuba at 7½c.@8½c., and Porto Rico at 8c.@8½c.; also, 1,318 boxes Havana, part at 7½c.@8½c. ℘ ℔.

TOBACCO—Is in good demand and very firm. The assortment is poor. Sales 570 hhds. Kentucky at 11½c.@15c., with 100 bales Yara and 60 bales Havana on private terms.

TALLOW—Sales, 50,000 ℔s. at 9c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.

TEAS—An active inquiry prevails for Black, of which 12,000 half chests have been reported sold within a day or two, at very full prices. Greens are quite firm, though not so freely dealt in.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls. part at 22c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Heavier engagements have been reported to-day, at somewhat firmer rates. We quote: For Liverpool—Flour, 2s. 9d., and by foreign vessels, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d., ℘ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and bags, 9½d.@9¾d.; Corn, 9d.@9½d. ℘ bushel; Beef, 6s.@7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; Pork, 4s.@4s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@40s.; and by steamer at 60s. Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 27s. 6d@30s. ℘ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 9½d.@10½d. ℘ bushel; Bacon and Lard, 30s.@35s.; Butter, 40s.; Tallow, 30s. ℘ ton. For London—Flour, 3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 10d. ℘ bushel; Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 7s. 6d.@8s. 6d. ℘ tc.; Hops, ½d. ℘ ℔.; Butter and Cheese, 35s.@40s.; Bacon and Lard, 35s.@40s.; Tallow, 35s. ℘ ton. For Havre—Flour, 70c. ℘ bbl.; and Wheat, 18c. ℘ bushel. For Antwerp—Wheat, in bags, 11d. ℘ bushel.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hal Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

The DAILY TIMES, published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday edition, Seven Dollars per year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY, published Tuesdays and Fridays, Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars.

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VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Dot—My Neighbor's Wife.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Little Tom—Robinson Crusoe.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Road to Ruin.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Hamlet.

HOPE CHAPEL—Capt. Williams' South Sea Whaling Voyage.

BOWERY THEATRE—Great National Circus.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Hippopotamus, Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway

EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—For the Benefit of the Poor—No. 548 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We learn from Washington that the House Committee of Ways and Means have determined to provide by taxation for raising during the current year the sum of *one hundred and fifty million dollars*. We print this morning the bill matured by the Committee to authorize the issue of Treasury Notes payable on demand; also the General Banking bill, in the shape in which it is now before the Committee. The latter is thought to be very nearly complete.

There is nothing of special importance to report from the Army of the Potomac. Gen. Smith's Division went, yesterday, on a foraging expedition, near Fairfax Court-house, but did not discover the enemy in any considerable force. Gen McClellan has recovered sufficiently to attend to his duties as usual.

Our dispatches from the Upper Potomac state that the damage done to Hancock by the rebel bombardment was very slight. Not a man was killed or wounded. Jackson, at last accounts had retired from that vicinity, leaving only a battery and an infantry guard. His whole command consists of ten regiments, with a large baggage and supply train, and with cooked rations for ten days. It is believed that he has gone with this force to attack Gen. Kelly's command, which has recently been transferred to Gen. Lander. The extravagant reports which reached us a day or two ago prove to have been untrue. The Connecticut Fifth was not attacked by Jackson, and was not even near the scene of the reported fight

Advices from Fortress Monroe are to Monday afternoon. On that day another flag of truce came down from Norfolk with released prisoners, increasing the whole number to two hundred and fifty. Some Southern papers were also received, but they contain no news of importance. A statement is made in a telegraphic dispatch that our troops, reported to have landed on the North Edisto, have been repulsed and driven back to the shelter of their guns on North Edisto Island; but experience has taught us to interpret rebel dispatches, especially those from South Carolina, in a contrary sense—so we may expect to hear by the next arrival from Port Royal, that our forces have been completely successful in establishing themselves on the Charleston and Savannah Railroad, at Station No. 4, and that the rebels have suffered a defeat in attempting to dislodge them.

Flag-Officer Foote, of the Mississippi Flotilla is making everything ready for his expected descent upon the rebels. He yesterday morning made a highly satisfactory reconnoissance down the Mississippi, within two miles of Columbus.

A letter from Romney states that there are now some seven thousand troops at that point, including six companies of cavalry and two of artillery all thoroughly equipped and in the most efficient, state. There has been no advance yet, nor will there be until large reinforcements are received. Gen. Rosecrans was expected at Romney daily, and, on his arrival, it was thought that active operations would be resumed. Gen. Kelly is at Cumberland, and is still very low from the effect of his wound.

Information was received at Wheeling, on Thursday, that a day or two since a train of Government wagons, fifty in number, was captured between Weston and Sutton, by the Secessionists, and fifteen of the drivers killed. The rebels took all the valuables from the train and burned the wagons. It is also reported that the Norton Cavalry, Capt. Wes. Rowan, were recently captured at Sutton, by a superior force of rebels, and that the town of Sutton was destroyed.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat* of yesterday announced that it had received a dispatch from St. Louis, stating that Gen. Siegel had resigned his command. It was intimated some time ago that the General designed taking this action, and the same reason was assigned then as now—that he had not received the appointment to which he aspired.

CONGRESS YESTERDAY.

In the Senate, petitions for the emancipation of slaves and for the exchange of prisoners were presented. The bill in regard to the appointment of sutlers was reported back from the Military Committee, with amendments, and ordered to be printed. A resolution, offered by Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, making inquiry as to making purchases for the Navy through other than recognized agents, was passed. Mr. Hale also notified the Senate that he should introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury. A bill to abolish the franking privilege was introduced by Mr. Powell, of Kentucky. The bill to increase the number of cadets at West Point was then taken up and discussed by Messrs. Trumbull, of Illinois, Clark of New-Hampshire, Grimes, of Iowa, Lane, of Kansas, Doolittle, of Wisconsin, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Nesmith, of Oregon, and Hale, of New-Hampshire. The Senate finally refused to pass the bill—25 to 12. The bill to punish fraud upon the Treasury, brought in at the extra session, was taken up and recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill relative to the arrest of fugitive slaves by officers of the Army or Navy was taken up, but its consideration was again postponed for the present, after a refusal of the Senate to postpone it indefinitely. The Kansas contested seat case was then taken up, but the Senate adjourned without proceeding with it.

In the House, a message was received from the President, accompanying the documents relating to the *Trent* affair. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up Mason and Slidell, remarking that in less than three months we will be at war with Great Britain, or else we will tamely submit to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the breaking up of the blockade. Mr. Hutchins, his colleague, replied, saying that Vallandigham had heretofore been opposed to coercion as to the South, while now he is against the delivery up of Mason and Slidell, and consequently in favor of war. The position of his colleague was liable to suspicion that his belligerent attitude was one which would benefit the rebels, by causing a war between England and the United States—a war which the South desired. Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, argued in justification of the capture of Mason and Slidell. England did us grievous wrong in making the demand for them, which was unjust and insolent in spirit. She has done that which implanted in the American breast a sense of wrong, and we shall await the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive justice. The message and documents were finally referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and the House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill for the payment of sundry civil expenses, when the debate on the *Trent* affair was further continued, until the adoption of a resolution to restrict debate to the matter before the Committee, when the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature met yesterday at noon, and immediately proceeded to business. In the Senate, Lieut.-Gov. Campbell administered the oath to the members. James Terwilliger was then elected Clerk, and Richard N. Owens, Sergeant at Arms; and the subordinate offices were filled without difficulty. The first petition presented was to prohibit the sale of swill milk. A petition was also presented setting forth the defenceless condition of Cape Vincent, and asking for the construction of a fort there. It was referred to the Committee on Public Defences.

In the Assembly, Mr. Risley, the old Clerk, called the members to order, and Mr. Ballard, the Secretary of State, administered theoath to the members. The election of officers was then proceeded with, and for Speaker, Mr. Raymond, of New-York, received 88 votes, Mr. Seymour, of Erie, 36, and Mr. Gray, of Warren, 1. Mr. Raymond, on taking the Speaker's chair, made a short address, thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him, and promising to do his utmost to prove himself worthy of it. J. B. Cushman was elected Clerk by the same vote; Levi S. Gano was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and Norman B. Spraguk Doorkeeper. The Governor's Message was then received and read, and the Assembly took a recess until 4 o'clock P. M., when the members made choice of seats.

GENERAL NEWS.

Hon. Edward Everett delivered his address "On the Character and Origin of the Present War," before an audience of 3,000 persons, last evening, at the Academy of Music. His portraiture of the evils of secession and the secret history of its progress was received with continued and enthusiastic acclamation. The address occupied two hours' time in the delivery, and we but briefly sketch it, in another column, it having been reported in full on a previous occasion.

The Metropolitan Hotel in Washington, better known as Brown's, has passed under the control of Mr. Andrew R. Potts.

The Fort Gansevoort property controversy proceeded yesterday at Special Term of the Common Pleas, before Judge Brady, and will be concluded to-day.

The Stock Market opened at a further advance in prices yesterday, but after the early Board there was a less buoyant feeling, and the latest quotations are much the same as on Monday afternoon. Exchange closed tame at 114¼, while Gold rose to 103¾@104 ℔ cent.

Increased activity was discernible in the General Markets, yesterday. A fair business was transacted in Flour, which opened buoyantly, but closed rather heavily; in Corn, which advanced a shade; in Coffee and Teas, Tallow, Tobacco and Ingot Copper. Wheat was stiffly held, but was quiet. Provisions were pretty freely purchased; prices of Pork tended downward; while Lard, Bacon and Beef were firm. Cotton, Fish, Fruit, Hops, Hemp, Oils, Rice, Molasses and Naval Stores were inactive. Iron, Spelter, Tin and Whisky were in moderate request. Heavier freight engagements were reported.

The Live Stock markets were only moderately supplied, up to last evening, and most of the arrivals were at a late hour. Probably other delayed trains will come in during the night, and furnish enough for the wants of to-day's general market. The cattle came in so scattering that a regular trade was hardly established, prices varying considerably in different yards. First-class cattle were scarce, and commanded 9c.@9½c. per lb. Ordinary to fair steers sold at 8c.@8½c. or about as last week—worse if anything. The cattle in the yards so far are not as good as one week ago.

The Trent Imbroglio in Congress.—The disposition of Congress to enter just now upon the discussion of the *Trent* question is to be profoundly regretted. The issue is still pending. Negotiation may have much to adjust and much to explain away before that peace which the surrender was to purchase shall be secured; and all such ill-judged speeches as that delivered yesterday in the House by Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, will only tend to perplex and, perhaps, defeat a pacific accommodation. Had it emanated from Vallandigham or other declared sympathizer with rebellion, the object of the outburst would have been obvious, and must have rendered it innoxious. But Mr. Thomas comes from the "Quincey" district of Massachusetts, is regarded as a conservative, as well as a loyal supporter of the Government; and professes to be chiefly animated by a desire to suppress the rebellion. He even believes that peace with foreign nations should be sought at any price, rather than that aim should be postponed. But when he speaks of a sacrifice of principle submitted to by the Administration, of a humiliation inflicted by England, of a cause abandoned in the support of which we were sure of the sympathies of mankind, Mr. Thomas shows an utter ignorance of the settled policy of this Government on international questions, or a disposition to pander to that misguided popular sentiment, which he represents as existing in Massachusetts. We have surrendered Slidell and Mason, not merely because England demanded them, but because the procedure of Capt. Wilkes was not formally correct, and because to have retained them would have been to justify England in adherence to a class of maritime laws, which for half a century the American Government has sought to abrogate. And, so far from persistence in holding the captives securing us the sympathy of the world in the resulting contest, our Government had express assurances that France, our ancient ally, could not sustain us, and the evidence of the entire European Press, that our cause was held to be unjust and indefensible. Every Continental Power in Europe had manifested its eagerness to accept the American doctrine, that "free flags make free ships;" while England alone dissented; and while we may be prepared to turn our backs upon that doctrine, it is certainly too much to expect of the other Powers of the world to abandon at once their obvious interests and their consistency, simply to follow our capricious lead. Had we accepted the search of the *Trent* as a cause of war, we should have become the champions of an obsolete and tyrannical principle, hateful to mankind, and should have presented to the world the spectacle of a nation justly punished for inconsistency.

Such is the position wisely taken by the Administration. Mr. Thomas will better demonstrate his sense and patriotism by supporting it, than in inflaming the popular mind against England by appeals founded on error and filled with reasonless passion.

The Governor's Message.

Brevity is not the most conspicuous merit of the Message which Gov. Morgan yesterday laid before the Legislature, and to which we devote this morning so large a share of our space. The Winter indeed brings with it an avalanche of such documents, few of them falling short of the dimensions of that with which Gov. Andrew, of Massachusetts, fills seventy-five large pages, and all of them pregnant with topics of extraordinary moment. Nor can we justly complain. If we crowd our years as we have crowded the last, with thick-coming events, effecting every department of our social and political systems, we must expect the yearly discussion of them by the officials from whom we submit to receive such annual reviews to be proportioned fully to the matter, and to be all the more explicit and definite, because the issues are so novel and of such unprecedented importance. Gov. Morgan, it must be owned, has not abused his privilege. In addition to the ordinary subjects upon which he is required to throw light from time to time, there are the war, its causes and consequences, the armament of the State, the provision for extraordinary expenses, the welfare of the army, and all those various results of the strange crisis through which the nation is passing, upon which the Message must expatiate more or less diffusely. And thus we find ourselves obliged to accept such weighty documents as one of the necessary evils of the times upon which we have fallen.

Nothing can be more satisfactory than the financial statement derived from the report of the Comptroller. Notwithstanding the period is one of civil conflict, when it might have been presupposed that every channel of commerce would be more or less obstructed, we find the canals yielding revenues greatly in excess of preceding years, and the State Treasury holding a balance of more than $3,000,000 at the close of the fiscal year. And we are reasonably taught to expect still more gratifying results hereafter. The enlargement of the canal will be completed at the opening of navigation in the Spring, thus vastly increasing the facilities for transportation; and to the proper mode of increasing business in ratio to these facilities, the Governor gives his attention. Of the two projects long agitated in this connection—namely, of reducing the tolls on the canal, or of tolling the railroads, the Governor continues his recommendations of the latter; urging the fact that the the canals, in carrying agricultural produce to exclusion of merchandise, do a far less reliable business than if they shared with the railroads the latter species of traffic. The probabilities are, however, that the Legislature will persevere in its reluctance to tax the railroads.

In regard to taxation, the Message states that in consequence of reimbursements by the National Government of expenses incurred in the equipment of volunteers, the direct State tax for the present year, of four and three-eighths mills authorized by the Legislature, will be reduced to three and seven-eighths mills, which is but the one-twenty-fourth of a mill greater than the tax for 1860. But there is to be added the direct tax already levied by law of Congress, of which New-York is answerable for $2,603,918. The Governor recommends the assumption of this payment by the State Government, and the collection of the amount by the machinery already created by the State; a recommendation likely to find favor with the Legislature, in view of the discount of 15 per cent. allowed by the National Government for such services. Deducting this discount, and a balance of reimbursement still due from the National Treasury, the net amount to be raised is found to be only $495,880. Of so much of the scheme of National taxation as relates to the tax upon incomes, the Governor speaks dubiously, suggesting queries as to its prudence and constitutionality.

The reports of the Banking and Insurance Departments are extremely gratifying. Of the various banks which have been closed, only one has failed to protect its circulation perfectly, and in that instance, the loss is only seven per cent. The Insurance companies, with a single exception, remain solvent. The State Prisons afford the Governor less comfort. They remain a burden upon the Treasury, when they should be self-sustaining; and a modification or subversion of the contract-system of employing the prisoners is suggested as a proper remedy. It is also proposed that the office of Prison Inspector be erased from the Constitution, and that a single Superintendent, to be nominated by the Governor, shall be held responsible for the management of the entire system.

The military labors of the year fill much of the Message. It is interesting to know that 120,000 men have been raised in the State for the support of the National Government; while the number of those who have left the State to take service elsewhere, is estimated at 2,500. Deducting from this aggregate the three months' militia, the troops still awaiting organization and dispatch to the seat of war, the deserters, the prisoners, and the unaccounted for, and the State is found to have actually in the service of the United States some 90,000 men. Of the services rendered by this loyal contribution, honorable and grateful mention is made; and not improperly a proposition is added that, beyond the full equipment which the War Department now furnishes to the volunteer, the State make an appropriation to supply certain necessaries and comforts, which the rules of the service do not authorize.

The necessity of providing for the defence of New-York City, with an allusion approbatory of the surrender of Slidell and Mason, occupies the closing portions of the Message. A report of the Engineer-in-Chief in regard to additional protections demanded by the harbor, is ready for transmission to the Legislature; and, while engaging to urge upon Congress the duty of making ample and immediate provision in the way of defence, the Governor implores the Legislature to authorize, without procrastination, all the preliminary labors of survey and fortification. It is to be hoped that the concurrent urgency of the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the City will have prompt and energetic influence in stimulating the action of Congress in this direction. Delay may be swift ruin.

With the general scope and spirit of Gov. Morgan's Message we can only express entire contentment. Many of its recommendations have already been rejected by previous Legislatures, and will probably have no better fortune with this; but among these are several deserving better treatment, and of the fresh suggestions, springing from the experience and emergencies of the year, there are a score which will doubtless receive the sanction of law. Than this, no better tribute to the merits of a recommendatory address of the kind, can be desired.

The National Finances—The New Era of Taxation.

The passage of the Treasury Note bill is to be followed, we learn, by a comprehensive system of taxation to provide not only for the payment of the notes issued, but an adequate system of finance to meet what must be the enormously increased expenditures of Government for some time to come, at least, on a peace footing. Were the rebellion subdued to-morrow these expenditures must equal twice and perhaps thrice the average for years past. We shall do well if we get on with $200,000,000 annually. We must keep up, for years, a large standing army, which costs $1,000 a year for each man, rank and file. We shall not hereafter be content without a powerful navy. We are to render impregnable, if possible, all our important harbors. The civil list is grows apace with our increasing years. We shall have on the 1st of July next an annual interest account of $40,000,000. For the present, consequently, we must bid adieu to the golden era in our history in which we were scarcely conscious that we had a Government, so lightly did its burdens rest upon us, and enter upon that in which the almost sole problem of a statesman will be to make the credit balance the debit side of the national ledger.

As our wants augment, our revenues from ordinary sources have fallen, unfortunately, to one-half their usual average. These are to be increased by the heavy duties recently levied upon tea, coffee and sugar. From January to January the past year, we presume the revenues from imports, excluding tea and coffee, which were transferred from the *free* list in July, fell short of $30,000,000. The duties levied upon these, with the increase upon other articles, may raise the amount to be realized in 1862, to $50,000,000. This is probably a large estimate. All beyond must be provided by internal taxes, known as excise, income and property taxes, licenses, stamps, &c., &c., none of which were levied in this country for more than a generation, while some of them are entirely novel. How to levy these taxes so as to produce the largest amount of revenue in a manner least burdensome or injurious to the payer, is the great question before us, and must continue to be the all-absorbing one in the National councils for many years to come.

In our dilemma we naturally turn to England, whose necessities and experience point her out as our example. Though there is much in it which we cannot copy, owing to radical differences between the two countries, we can study with profit the principles upon which taxation in that country is based. These are the result of a long experience, and are everywhere alike applicable. England taxes *results* not processes—the end rather than the means—and connecting the tax very largely with the gratification of the palate levies a portion of it every time that a man solaces himself with a narcotic or stimulant. Every day witnesses the payment of very nearly equal portions of it. It is not felt to be a burden, from the minute sums in which it is collected; with every mug of beer, or sip of tea, or whiff of tobacco, a penny goes into the Imperial Treasury. The process of collection may be likened to the gentle rain, whose mingled drops make the ocean. The tax is a portion of the National expenditure, and every possible care is taken that industry shall be left free to do its best. The taxes other than those levied upon articles ministering to our appetites, closely resemble the latter, in being levied upon accumulations, as illustrated by the *income*-tax. This is really levied upon money on hand, and though greatly complained of, is probably one of the most equitable and bearable taxes that can be imposed. It is levied upon a person's purse. Its payment creates no embarrassment, nor does the sum drawn from him make a serious inroad into a person's comforts or style of living.

Such are the principles upon which taxes in England are levied, and which we shall undoubtedly copy when we inaugurate our system of internal taxation. Upon none other can vast revenues be collected. Were those of the British exchequer made payable in a *gross* sum, on the last day of each year, it would bankrupt the whole kingdom. There is not sufficient forecast, even among that provident people, to collect and lay by, day by day, till the end of the year, the enormous sums which are now promptly paid without apparent inconvenience. A large portion of the revenues are paid by the poor, and no small amount by those who, with the exercise of the best faculties, can only provide a pittance of beer, tobacco, tea and sugar for the day. To-morrow is too much for them. It is the appetite of the hour that is the stimulus to exertion. It is only by the gratification of this appetite that England puts forth her vast fleets and armies, is mistress of the seas, and in consequence dominates the land.

Having hit upon the correct principle, everything has been made to give way to it. The burden has been thrown upon those things which experience has shown could bear it, and withdrawn from others which were oppressed by it. There has consequently been a double gain, in increasing the revenues, and in simplifying and cheapening the modes in which they are collected. Nothing is more annoying than multiplicity in subjects of taxation. In 1840, there were in England 1,052 articles subject to duties. In 1845, these were reduced to 590; in 1852, to 466; and in 1853, to 105! Since that time, the number has been further reduced. The reduction in articles was followed by no falling-off in the revenues. The reduction has gone to such an extent, that, of $350,000,000 collected in England, in 1860, $290,300,770 were derived from eight sources, as follows:

Sources of Income.	Amount raised.
Imposts on Sugar	$30,470,000
Imposts on Tobacco	28,370,265
Imposts on Tea	27,237,785
Imposts on Wine and Spirits	18,527,000
Excise duty on wine and Spirits	47,500,000
Excise duty on Malt	31,195,735
Income and Property Tax	65,000,000
Stamps	42,000,000
Total	$290,300,770

These eight sources of revenue sustain the whole British Empire, open to it, free of duty, the markets of the world, allow all the processes of industry their full reward, and have given us an example of power not yet equaled in history. What a similar system would do for this country is a question of the deepest interest.

Forfeiture of Rebel Property.

Senator Davis, of Kentucky, has introduced into the Senate a bill, of which we have already given an abstract, in relation to the rebels and their property. In the main purpose of the bill, viz., the forfeiting all the property of those who shall be engaged in the rebellion, we heartily concur. Hitherto it has been the interest of every inhabitant of the seceding States to join and aid the rebellion, because if he did not, his property was swept away from him at once by the rebels, while if he did they would not seize it, neither would the United States forfeit it, if they should prove victorious. The passage of this bill will tend to equalize matters. The scales will no longer be weighted to favor rebellion, and any one who hereafter joins the rebels can have no cause to complain, if he loses all his property in punishment. The main purpose of the bill, as we said, we heartily approve. Some of its provisions, however, need more careful arrangement and some modification.

We judge that the act is not intended in its definition of those who "shall be held and taken to be alien enemies to the United States," to charge persons with the penalty for acts that they have already done. The effect of such a law would be to make everyone who has heretofore engaged in the smallest degree in the rebellion, no matter what may have been the pressure by which he was compelled, nor how unwillingly he acted, equally punishable with those who have rolled rebellion "as a sweet morsel under their tongue," and to give themselves they must use all their powers for the success of the rebellion,—and they are thus changed from unwilling to active supporters of it. But if it is confined to those who shall hereafter aid and abet in the crime, the tendency will be for those who at heart are Unionists to desist from rebellion in order to avoid the forfeiture imposed by this act.

If this is the aim of the act, the first section will need some verbal alterations to make that purpose more clear. It must be persons *thereafter* holding "offices," and "persons who shall *thereafter* organize" provisional Governments, &c.; and it may be questioned whether, in this view, it would not be well to make the act go into effect at some later date than that of its passage, in order to give some opportunity for its being known through the rebel States that such a penalty is affixed to future acts of rebellion. As it is, probably the first knowledge many will have of the law will be when they have already become subject to its penalties, and must fight the harder as the only way to avoid them.

To the second section of the act we have a more material objection. It provides that whenever any person shall so become an alien enemy of the United States, all his property "shall be forfeited and be immediately, without any legal proceedings whatever, vested in the United States," subject, however, to the payment of all debts owing to loyal citizens. Now there is a large amount of a peculiar kind of property, the owners of which will be most certain to come within the provisions of the first section, as to which we most strenuously object to the United States becoming vested with any title whatever. The passage of this act in its present shape would make the United States the greatest slaveowner in the world. And it would be such a slaveowner that it could not set free those whose ownership was thus involuntarily cast upon it, because the same section declares that all loyal citizens who have suffered damage by reason of the rebellion shall have a lien upon all this property so vested in the United States, for the payment of such damages, after the payment of debts as above provided. And the further provisions of the act are mainly in reference to the enforcement of this lien.

Thus by the terms of the act, the United States would become not only the greatest slaveowner, but also the greatest slave dealer in the world, for all the slaves of all rebels would fall into the hands of the United States, and must be "disposed of" to satisfy the damages of loyal citizens, which will be enough to swallow up all the property of all the rebels, ten times over—and this would lead to a state of things which would horrify the world.

This must not be. To wind up this drama, after the tragedy of the rebellion is closed, by a general seizure and sale of all the slaves belonging to the rebels, to pay damages occasioned to the loyal citizens, would turn the whole thing into a most melancholy farce, at which devils might laugh, but mankind would stand aghast.

The laws of the United States must make a distinction between slave property and other property. The action proposed by this bill may well be taken as to other property; but as to the slaves, the only action which the United States can take is to declare, in reference to the slaves of all rebels, what has been by the act of Aug. 6, 1861, already declared in reference to slaves employed by their masters in the rebellion, that their masters shall forfeit all right to their service and labor, and that right ceasing, no other right must be fastened upon them. After such provision has been made in reference to this particular species of property, the provisions of this act may well be carried out.

Now and Then.

From the Herald, January, 1862.

The *Herald has never ceased to present the form of Government of the United States as the very best model that human wisdom has ever devised, and as admirably adapted to the local wants of this City.*

From the Herald, April, 1861.

It is especially necessary that the conservative masses of this Metropolis should take the lead in indorsing the Constitution which the Confederate States of the South have adopted, and in signifying their willingness to acquiesce in the same.

From the Herald, April, 1861.

The Southern Confederacy has a mighty destiny before it, and the only way the Northern States can share it, and be saved from ruin, *is by adopting the Montgomery Constitution.*

It is impossible to anticipate the flights of the *Herald's* audacity. Else to-morrow we might expect to find it insisting upon the spotless purity of its advertising columns, the reliability of its news, the consistency and sanctity of its editorial homilies, the unerring certainty of its prophecies. The only way to punish the impudent sinner is to bring it now and then face to face with its hypocrisies, which the above choice excerpts from its columns do very effectually.

Pillow's Case.—If the rebel deserter who reports the resignation of Maj.-Gen. Pillow be a "reliable" gentleman, we may congratulate the rebel army on the loss of its most bombastic and thin-brained General—always, of course, excepting Gen. Henry A. Wise. Pillow's campaign has not been a glorious nor a bloody one, though it will do well enough as an afterpiece to those celebrated feats of military engineering in Mexico with which his name is associated. When he first took command in Memphis, about eight months ago, he commenced operations by issuing a fearful proclamation and levying forced contributions for the support of his army on the counties of West Tennessee—a proceeding which almost produced an insurrection against rebellion. He then began, might and main, to erect those fortifications and earthworks for the defence of the city, which so much astonished Mr. Russell when he was there. Since he was superseded in the chief command on the Mississippi River, he has devoted his energies to intrenching and building fortifications at the most remarkable points. Latterly he has been in command of the works at Columbus, below Cairo, while Hollins is reported to have charge of the river naval forces. But as it now looks likely that Pillow's skill, generalship and pluck would very soon be tested on the open field, he has wisely resigned his position in advance of that terrible ordeal—if, indeed, he has resigned. It would be no ordinary reason that would induce Pillow to relinquish a Major-Generalship. If he has really done so, it must be because he thinks the rebel cause is failing.

St. Hickory's Day in Dixie.—For fifty years the 8th of January—St. Hickory's Day—has been one of our chief National *fasti*. In New-Orleans, especially, it has annually been observed as a great gala day. Will the programme be carried out this year as usual? It is doubtful. Jackson had a way of treating secession and Secessionists, the reminiscence of which, under present circumstances, cannot be particularly exhilarating to the rebel mind. We incline to think, therefore, that St. Hickory's Day will be apt to get the go-by this year at the South; for it must strike even the Confederate mind as too flagrantly illogical that they should do homage to a man who, they *know*, were he alive to-day, would put forth his utmost power to crush those who, while professing to revere his memory, seek to destroy what he held most sacred.

Amusement.

A season of Comedy would certainly be incomplete without a taste of the old masters of the craft, who are still regarded with reverence by theatre managers, if not precisely in the same light by theatergoers. Hence Mr. Wallack, who never does things by half, revived Congreve's comedy of "Love for Love." When we say this, it will be taken for granted, that everything in the way of scenery, costumes and appointments was complete and satisfactory. The rapidity with which Mr. Wallack succeeds in laying these massive works before the public, is only equaled by the curious excellence that marks each revival—seeming in fact to separate it from its predecessors by a new condition of merit. It is a pity that the same cannot be said of the plays themselves. Only in the spirit of a past generation can a work like "Love for Love" win the enthusiastic approval of criticism. We have outgrown the kind of love that it deals with, and our morals, if they have not improved, are at least amenable to a sense of decency. The licentiousness of Congreve and others is a reproach to, and blemish on, the brilliant epoch that produced them. The few works that time has spared reflect this pruriency only to make us wonder why time *has* spared them. Were it not for judicious pruning, even "Love for Love" would not be tolerated. Mr. Wallack's version preserves all the better parts, and illustrates the author's wit and felicity of expression. Beyond this it would be difficult to find matter for praise. The plot is weak, the characters all unreal, and, worse than all, a couple of acts at least are dull.

Mr. Wallack's entire company appear in the cast, and it follows that the play is well rendered. Miss Mary Gannon was particularly good in her interview with her sailor lover. It is about the only agreeable female scene in the work.

Gottschalk.—Reliable advices have been received from Havana, stating most positively that the eminent American pianist, Mr. Gottschalk, will leave the Island in the next regular steamer. He may, therefore, be expected in New-York at any moment. A short advertisement announcing this fact appears in another column.

Niblo's Garden.—From grave to gay, from Brooklyn to New-York, had a very apt and striking illustration, last evening, in the transition of Mr. Jarrett's company to this side the Ferry. The piece chosen for the Cis-East River *début* was one somewhat familiar to steady play-goers, the "School for Scandal." It would be idle to speak of the plot of the play, as that has, some time since, gone beyond criticism. But if it were produced on the virtuous boards of the Brooklyn Academy, a virtuous shrug of the shoulders at the *morals* of a play in which a reckless young spendthrift is apotheosized and made heir to a fortune accumulated by a steady course of note-shaving and honest industry, might be admirable. Happily, however, we are not hypochondrical or supercritical over here in New-York.

The rendition of the characters was very good, indeed. The junior Wallack, who is nothing if not tragical, made a very tolerable *Joseph Surface*. Mark Smith as *Sir Peter Teazle* was something by turns, and everything long; while Mrs. Barrow as *Lady Teazle* gave us an idea of what ladies were in another century in the way of dress, in all time as regards caprice and extravagance, and occasionally in the exhibition of ultimate reason, and late repentance. Mr. E. L. Davenport "mumured" through his "meadow of margin" quite creditably. Mr. Wheatleigh was as superficially bad as a Charles Surface should be; and Mr. Placide rendered the uncle of his nephew in a way that was readily recognisable. Taken all in all the company deserved a better audience for its opening night than it was favored with.

Personal.

Boston, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Count de Paris, Duc de Chartres, Capt. Monham and C. Leclerc arrived at the Parker House yesterday from New-York.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

Organization of the two Houses.

Hon. H. J. Raymond, of New-York, Elected Speaker of the Assembly.

The Subordinate Officers Chosen.

DELIVERY OF THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Democratic members of the Assembly held a caucus this morning. James Darcy, of Kings, was chosen Chairman, and A. Bleecker Banks, of Albany, Secretary.

The following candidates were nominated:

For Speaker, Horatio Seymour, of Erie; Clerk, Almon N. Wakefield, of Albany; Sergeant-at-Arms, Dennis Burns; Doorkeeper, Levi Grosvenor, of Schoharie; First-Assistant Doorkeeper, Darius Allen, of Rensselaer; Second-Assistant Doorkeeper, Wm. Rapelyea, of Seneca; Committee to call the Assembly Caucuses, Messrs. Murphy, of Erie, Loutrel, of New-York, and Westbrook, of Ulster.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Senate met at 11 A. M., and was called to order by Lieut.-Gov. Campbell, who administered the oath of office to Senators.

The following officers were elected:

Clerk—James Terwilliger.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Richard N. Owens.

First Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—R. M. Whipple

Door-keepers—Charles Johnson, Sander Wilson, and George Holden.

The usual committees were appointed to inform the Governor and Assembly the Senate had organized, and was ready to proceed to business.

The privileges of the floor were extended to Col. Mulligan.

The daily session was fixed from 11 A. M. till 1:45 P. M.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

To prevent the sale of swill milk.

Setting forth the defenceless condition of Cape Vincent, and asking the construction of a fort at that place. Referred to the Committee on Public Defence.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Assembly met at 11 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by Hanson A. Risley, Clerk of the last Assembly.

Horatio Ballard, Secretary of State, administered the oath of office to members.

All the members were present except Royal Phelps, of New-York.

The Assembly proceeded to elect officers.

On the call of the roll, for the election of Speaker, Mr. Raymond was voted for by the following members:

For Mr. Raymond—Messrs. Ackley, Allen, Alley, Alvord, Andrus, Anthony, Avery, Barry, Bartlett, Beadle, Benedict, Bowe, Bowen, Brand, Bryan, Burr, Bush, Case, Childs, Church, Coles, A. J. Cornell, E. Cornell, Cruttenden, Darrow, E. Davis, J. C. Davis, Depew, Dewey, Dutcher, Fisher, Fulton, Gere, Goslin, Green, Halsey, Hause, P. E. Havens, Hazelton, Houghton, Hudson, Hulburd, Lake, Loveridge, Ludington, Lyman, McCabe, McGonegal, McLeod, McMullen, Maddox, Mason, Maxon, Moore, Neher, Ogden, Parce, Peck, Penfield, Pickett, Pierce, Porter, Pringle, Provost, Pryne, Purdy, Reed, Redington, Rice, Root, Schermerhorn, Schofield, Sherwood, Skinner, Snyder, Springer, Stetson, Sweet, Taylor, E. N. Thomas, W. M. Thomas, Townsley, Tracey, D. Waterbury, Wells, Wheeler, Wiard, Wilbor—88.

Mr. Horatio Seymour was voted for by the following members:

For Mr. Seymour—Messrs. Banks, Bookstaver, Callahan, Coddington, Coey, Cowles, Darcy, Doyle, Ely, Fletcher, Gray, Hall, Halsted, Haring, J. S. Havens, Johnson, Jones, Kenney, Lalor, Lamont, Leamy, Loutrel, Murphy, Newkirk, O'Brien, Olvany, Saxe, Smith, Talman, Ten Broeck, Trimmer, Van Etten, Van Vleet, Ward, S. Waterbury, Westbrook—36.

Mr. Seymour voted for Thomas S. Gray, of Warren.

Mr. Raymond having received a majority of the votes of all the members elected to the Assembly, was declared by the Clerk duly elected as Speaker of the Assembly.

The Clerk named Messrs. Hulburd and Seymour as a Committee to conduct Mr. Raymond to the Chair.

Mr. Raymond, on taking his seat, spoke as follows:

THE SPEAKER'S ADDRESS.

Gentlemen of the Assembly: I tender you my thanks for the honor which you have conferred upon me. I accept the responsibility which it carries with it, and I pledge whatever of ability or experience I can command to a faithful performance of the duties which it involves. Whatever else I may lack, I promise you a conscientious impartiality, and a paramount devotion to the public good.

You will soon adopt rules for the guidance of your deliberations, and it will be my duty to apply those rules to the various exigencies that may arise. If I should do so with any undue degree of rigor at any time, I trust you will attribute it exclusively to a desire to secure dispatch, efficiency and safety to the prosecution of the public business.

I shall solicit your indulgence—your kind construction of my motives in all cases, and shall expect your support in everything that may be essential to the proper prosecution of our common labors.

The most delicate, as it is, by far, the most important of the duties which your election devolves upon me, is the appointment of Committees. I shall endeavor so to constitute them as to secure vigorous, intelligent and, above all, upright action on the various subjects that may come before them. You will permit me, gentlemen, to impress upon you the consideration that just in proportion to the efficiency and conscientious care with which the Committees of the Assembly attend to the business that comes before them, will the body itself be freed from those outside, irresponsible, and too often corrupt influences which substitute private interests for the public good, and impair the confidence of the people in the integrity of legislation.

It would scarcely be becoming in me to allude to the measures that may demand your action. But the circumstances of the country compel us to recognize the paramount necessity of laying aside all merely partisan and personal considerations, and of uniting all hearts and all hands in whatever measures may be essential to the preservation of the Constitution and the Union. The State of New-York relies upon your patriotism to maintain for her the preëminence she now holds in the councils of the nation.

I renew my thanks, gentlemen, for the honor you have conferred upon me.

J. B. Cushman was elected Clerk by the same vote as that cast for Mr. Raymond.

The following were also elected:

Levi S. Gano, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Norman B. Spraguе, Doorkeeper.

W. H. Creed, First Assistant-Doorkeeper.

Thomas Miller, Second Assistant Doorkeeper.

The usual Committees were then appointed to inform the Governor and Senate of the organization of the House.

Mr. Dorr, Private Secretary of the Governor, soon afterwards appeared and presented the annual Message of the Executive. [We print the document in full on our second page.]

The Message was read by the Clerk, and on motion of Mr. Pruyn, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

The House then adjourned till 4 P. M.

The Assembly met again at 4 o'clock, when the drawing for seats took place.

Eleven o'clock was fixed for the commencement of daily sessions. The number of pages of each half session is fixed at 25.

Adjourned till 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Meeting of the Ohio Legislature.

MESSAGE OF GOV. DENNISON.

Columbus, Ohio, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Ohio Legislature organized to-day. The Governor's Message is congratulatory on the prospect of a favorable termination of the present war, and on the general prosperity of the State for the past year. He recites briefly the history of the State since 1802, when the Constitution was adopted, showing an immense increase in wealth and population.

After devoting some space to affairs of local interest, he refers to the report of Secretary Chase, and dissents from his plan of National currency as liable to many objections, and impracticable as a measure of relief to the Government. He likewise objects to the income tax imposed by Congress as making an unwise discrimination between people who are willing to contribute to the support of the Government in proportion to their means, and also discriminating between United States and State securities.

Referring to military affairs, he says on the first call of the President 92,000 men volunteered. The number of troops now in for 3 years' service is 77,844, of which [illegible] are in active service outside of the State. This does not include citizens of Ohio, who have entered military organizations in other States, because of the want of authority to receive them in the Ohio contingent. This number is estimated at 10,000.

The total amount expended for war purposes to Jan. 1, 1862, including unpaid liabilities, is $2,339,451. The amount refunded by the United States to Ohio is $1,077,600.

The Governor thinks the ultimate effect of the war will be the extinction of Slavery. He deprecates immediate emancipation.

INTERESTING FROM BUFFALO.

Meeting for the Defence of the City—Ex-President Fillmore on Our English and Canadian Relations—The Press, Reciprocity Treaty, Trent Affair, &c.—Appointment of a Committee of Public Defence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Buffalo, Saturday, Jan. 4, 1862.

The following call was privately circulated here Thursday among a number of prominent citizens:

Buffalo, Jan. 2, 1862.

Sir: There will be a meeting of the citizens of Buffalo at the old Court-house, on Friday evening, Jan. 3, at 8 o'clock, to take into consideration the subject of the defence of our city and frontier, and calling the attention of our State Legislature to the necessity of an appropriation for the equipment of our home militia, placing them in a condition for any emergency, as well as furnishing the arms, ammunition and accoutrements our position seems to require. You are respectfully invited and urged to be present.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
WILLIAM G. FARGO,
NELSON RANDALL,
WATSON A. FOX.

Though the meeting was intended to be of a strictly select and undemonstrative character, the public, of course, got wind of it in good season, and packed the old Court-house last evening to overflowing. An organization was effected at 8 o'clock by the appointment of Ex-President Fillmore as Chairman, and James N. Johnson Secretary. Mr. Fillmore, on assuming the chair, addressed the assemblage at some length. I append a brief sketch of his principal remarks:

He felt assured by the presence of so large a number of citizens, that the objects of the meeting were regarded with intense and universal interest. He hoped, however, that no person present would consider it as a declaration of enmity toward England or her dependants across the river; or as called for by any imminent and certain danger. For his own part, he did not believe we had any immediate cause to apprehend a war with Great Britain. Whatever we may have been told, or may have read, of the feeling toward this country prevalent in England, his own opinion was, that the desires of the intelligent classes of the isle, and especially of her statesmen, were decidedly opposed to any such issue. The greater part of the ill-nature and hostile sentiment existing between the British and American people, had been fomented by the Press. "The Press of England," said the speaker, "is just as free as that of this country, and not much better managed."

He could not deem that any one within the sound of his voice really *desired* that the war should come to pass. Its horrors would be inestimable; its results incalculable. Bound together, as the two nations are, by the ties of kindred, of an unequaled commerce, of a common language, and common arts and manufactures, such a strife would be almost like homicide. It was not to be courted by a harsh word or an unfriendly action, but rather to be averted by every honorable means in the power of both peoples and both Governments. In this connection he would say that the action of our own Government relative to the *Trent* affair—in the rendering up of Messrs. Mason and Slidell—had his most hearty and unreserved indorsement.

He would do nothing to excite the ire and provoke the hostility of our Canadian neighbors. They were worthy people and were for the most part friendly. A great deal of their supposed enmity and jealousy toward us was imaginary, and a great deal of it a kind of artificial fire, fanned into temporary life by the mistaken and wicked zeal of the Press. They could have no practical incentive to go to war with us, for their relations with the United States have certainly been very advantageous. The Reciprocity Treaty, which had been extremely beneficial to them, had done us as little good as possible. But never mind that; let it run its course. It was established for ten years, and he would not go for cutting its life short a single day. He would not sanction the violation of any fair national contract, no matter how much it might militate against us.

An immediate outbreak was not therefore to be anticipated. But he would nevertheless advise his fellow-citizens to heed the lesson which history had taught all nations, "in time of peace prepare for war." Republics had been invariably negligent in this respect—particularly our own Republic—and our northern frontier was almost defenceless.

The speaker then reverted to local matters, reviewing the condition of our local defences, &c. In conclusion, he trusted that if the hour ever did arrive when the defence of the city against foreign aggression should become necessary, there were plenty of strong arms and stout hearts about him ready to strike gloriously for their homes. Whatever was said or done by the meeting he hoped would be uttered and transacted without the least spirit of hostility or bad feeling towards our neighbors across Niagara.

The speech of the ex-President was well received, and concluded amid applause. There were those among the audience who were disposed to think it somewhat indecisive, and who did not hesitate to aver that the sweeping and unqualified charges against the Press of this country, as of Great Britain, would have been more becomingly uttered by one who was less indebted for his position and influence to the very power he denounced.

As the Chairman resumed his seat, Gen. Nelson Randall arose and offered a resolution to the effect that the Chair appoint a Committee of fifteen, to be called the "Committee of Public Defence of the City of Buffalo," whose duty it shall be to consider means for increasing and arming the local militia force; also to devise other needful defensive measures, and report at a future meeting.

The resolution was adopted. Fifteen excellent and energetic citizens, whose names for sufficient reasons are not given, were designated as the Committee, which is to meet this evening at the American Hotel. The meeting then adjourned with cheers, subject to a future call.

RODERICK.

Hon. John E. Ward Not a Union Martyr at Savannah.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of Jan. 1, which seems to me to require some comment. It is a letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, professing to give the statements of a refugee from Savannah, Ga., whose statements we are told are entirely reliable. This Mr. Biddell, it is said, left Savannah on the 2d of December, at which time he assures us Hon. John E. Ward, formerly Minister from the United States to China, was enduring the utmost persecution for his bold assertion of Union sentiments, "having been twenty times arrested in the attempt to escape, having suffered the confiscation of all his property, besides the loss of four hundred thousand dollars"—whose property was this?—"having been often threatened with hanging, and being in daily danger of assassination."

As Mr. Ward has many warm friends here, it may relieve their anxieties if you will give a place in your columns to the assurance, that having been called to Europe, in October last, by the severe illness of one of his children, he still remains there with his family.

From Salt Lake City.

Great Salt Lake, Monday, Jan. 6.

At a mass-meeting held here, to-day, resolutions were passed relative to admission into the Union of Utah as a State. Delegates were elected from this county to meet delegates from other counties, on the 20th inst., to draft and adopt a Constitution and form of Government to be submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, and to memoralize Congress for the admission of Utah during the present session.

Organization of the Philadelphia Council.

Philadelphia, Monday, Jan. 6.

The Common Council organized this evening upon the compromised basis proposed by the Select Branch, to wit: Both set of members from the Nineteenth Ward to remain out; the rest of the Chamber to acknowledge Charles B. Trego, the late President, and then elect officers; the case of the Nineteenth Ward to be referred to an Investigating Committee. This gives the Democrats an organization.

New Telegraph Line.

Richfield Springs, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 6.

The Richfield Springs and Herkimer telegraph line is now in operation.

ORIGIN AND CHARACTER OF THE WAR.

Hon. Edward Everett at the Academy of Music.

AN AUDIENCE OF 3,000 PERSONS.

An immense audience assembled, last evening, in the Academy of Music, to hear the distinguished and venerable orator and statesman of Massachusetts deliver his already celebrated address upon "The Origin and Character of the Present War." The hour announced for the commencement of the evening's exercises was 8 o'clock, but soon after 7 every nook and corner in every part of the vast building, from the parterre to uppermost gallery, was crowded with an intelligent and respectable multitude, of which ladies formed a great proportion. The stage, like the rest of the house, was brilliantly lighted, and above it hung a magnificent American ensign, expanding over its entire breadth. Upon the stage sat a throng of eminent personages in every profession, and from many States, and a table draped with the American colors stood to the front and centre for the accommodation of the speaker. The representatives of the Press were comfortably provided with convenience for their toils in an eligible position on the right of the platform.

At 8 o'clock Charles F. Allen, Esq., President of the Young Men's Mercantile Library Association, under whose auspices the course of lectures and addresses thus opened for the Winter is to be conducted, introduced to the assemblage Hon. Geo. Opdyke, Mayor of New-York, as the gentleman selected to preside for the evening.

Mr. Opdyke, in taking the Chair, briefly and appropriately expressed the pleasure it gave him to officiate upon so interesting an occasion, and with words of high eulogy presented the speaker of the night, Hon. Edward Everett, to the audience, amid a tempest of applause.

Mr. Everett opened his address with a congratulation for his audience and the country that the cloud of foreign war that lowered over us with the closing of the old year had dispersed with the coming of the new, whose ending, in its turn, he hoped would bring back to us Union and prosperity. [Applause.] It had been said that this was no time for mere words, but for determined action, and it was never too late for either good words or noble, generous, patriotic actions. [Renewed applause.]

With this introduction, Mr. Everett proceeded to take up the first proposition of his address, viz.: That this Civil War is not, upon the part of the North, an *aggressive* one, as is falsely asserted, both here and abroad, by the enemies of the Union.

The eloquent orator then, amid continued outbursts of acclamation, went on to show, that as far back as 1828, when political power first began to pass from the hands of the Southern school of politicians, the present contest commenced, the tariff being the earliest question raised, preliminary to the so-called Nullification War.

In tracing the intricacies of the contest, his allusions to the Presidency and measures of Gen. Andrew Jackson and the services of Gen. Scott, were received with great applause. The only privilege then allowed or promised to the nullifier and rebel taken in arms, was a speedy execution. Jackson's famous letter in 1833, after the close of the nullification struggle, had declared that its pretext had been the tariff, but that the real object was disunion and a Southern Confederacy. The next pretext would be the Slavery question. His words have since been realized, and it had been well that the monster of secession had been strangled then.

The orator next proceeded to trace the rise and progress of the Anti-Slavery movement in England and the United States; the terrific slave insurrections in South Carolina and Virginia; the Missouri Compromise Question of 1821, and the manner in which the South even more than the North had made opinions relative to Slavery a party test.

Upon Mr. Everett's reference to his four years labors in the effort to rally the hearts of his countrymen, both North and South, to the only thing they lately seemed to share completely—reverence for the name and memory of Washington—the house rang with acclamation.

The South had been the petted child of the Union. From the time of the Texas Annexation to the compromise of 1854, and the administration of Mr. Buchanan, during which she was again favored in the forced settlement of the Kansas Question against the will of the majority of the people, everything had been done to conciliate the South. At length the election of 1860 placed the candidate of the Republican party in the Presidential chair, and even then the utmost efforts were made to convince the South that its constitutional rights were the special care of the President and his friends, but the defeat of that very Democratic party which Southern conspirators had divided at Charleston was made the pretext for immediate secession. South Carolina did not wait for overt acts, for she well knew that none would be committed. She withdrew from the Union, declaring herself free and independent. From this point Mr. Everett continued to delineate the progress of secession, step by step, and the brilliant instances of patriotism that illustrated the action of the North and Northern men. His mention of the names of Gen. Anderson and Gen. Dix, and the conduct of portions of the Border States, especially Western Virginia and Northern Kentucky, were crowned with reiterated plaudits. The labors of the Union Conference Convention received especial encomium and a handsome tribute was paid to the name of Virginia and her dead patriots, chief among whom stood the immortal Washington. The late and present position of Eastern Virginia was analyzed with much force. Virginia, tinctured with the heresies of nullification and secession, would not secede with South Carolina; but if the right of the latter to secede could be shown, then would she stand by her. The teachings of her own Jefferson and Madison were perverted to the people until this right was declared to be established. Still Virginia would not move until the President should take measures to invade the South, as his preparations to maintain the Government were called. She would still cling to the Union provided that Union could be divided, at will, by any and every discontented member. The strategy of the States that had already seceded bearing upon the melancholy privilege of Virginia to stock the plantations of the Cotton States, soon changed even these dispositions, and by a wicked concert of trickery, at Richmond and Montgomery, the Old Dominion was betrayed into overt treason. Next came the phase of open violence. This was illustrated by a vivid description of the bombardment of Fort Sumter which the orator declared to have been a piece of cool Machiavellian policy to force the United States Government into hostilities, and so drive Virginia to the fulfillment of her promise to resist the march of National troops across her territory against the South. That act, commencing on the 12th of April, was, as Knox Walker, a member of the Confederate Cabinet, in a public harangue declared, the inauguration of the war; for the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln, did not issue until the 15th of April, and hence was not the cause or opening of the conflict. That atrocious bombardment, which was intended to "fire the Southern heart," did fire the Northern heart, and the flag that the same Walker boasted was, by the 1st of May, 1860, to float above the dome of the Capitol at Washington, and soon thereafter over Faneuil Hall at Boston, will have to wait until it can regain its flight above its own Beaufort in South Carolina! [Thunders of applause.] Mr. Everett here graphically and touchingly depicted the horrors of the civil war throughout the country, and particularly the devasting punishment of Virginia and South Carolina.

Reverting then to the consideration of our Government and Union in peace and prosperity, he painted a glowing picture of the future, as it might be on this Continent, with a vast Confederacy of fifty or sixty Free States, enjoying such glories and advantages as mankind has not yet dreamed. All this bright vision, foul secession blights! The grand and imposing position occupied only two years since by the United States among the nations is already jeopardized, and where the South, even then, was ready to go to war with mighty England for a mere patch of Maine or Oregon, or face in arms and side by side with us the combined powers of Europe in defending the honor of the flag of stars, to-day she is willing to cast away the entire North—twenty great States—and herself pass under the protectorate of foreign monarchies. Mr. Everett eloquently exposed the *folly* of secession; the designs of European despotisms and the certain doom of this people when permanently divided, citing numerous historical parallels. He concluded by invoking the vengeance of Heaven and Earth alike on the man who builds his fame or rather conspicuous infamy upon the ruin of his country, and declaring that the aims of such shall not succeed in the present instance, uttered a thrilling appeal to all the land to rally for the Union.

"Come! as the winds come,
When forests are rended;
Come, as the waves come
When navies are stranded."

Young and old, men and women alike, of all creeds and climes, who have sought homes and refuge on our soil with those it bore, and ye! lovers of liberty throughout the world—come! come one, come all! to the rescue of the Union!"

At 10 o'clock, amid prolonged and enthusiastic manifestations of popular enthusiasm, Mr. Everett closed this brilliant repetition of the address delivered a few weeks since in Brooklyn.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The Ninety-first New-York Volunteers are preparing to leave Governor's Island, and expected to get away yesterday, but as the steam transport *Ericsson*, which will convey them to their destination, was taking in stores and provisions during the day, it is probable that they will not leave until this afternoon. The men have received all the pay due to them since their enlistment.

Lieut. Higbee, of the First United States Infantry, has taken charge of the new rendezvous No. 54 Chatham-street, and will recruit for the battalion now in course of formation on Governor's Island, under the superintendence of Capt. Neill.

The regular troops garrisoning the New-York Harbor defences, will be paid off in the course of the next ten days. It generally takes about three weeks to complete the pay-rolls, after the troops have been mustered and inspected, as, after being finished and signed by the company commanders they have to be examined and checked by the Paymaster.

The United States steamer *Connecticut* left the yard yesterday morning, and after receiving her supply of powder from the Ellis Island magazine, sailed for the Southern coast.

The United States steamer *Patomska* also left the yard and anchored off the Battery for powder. She will sail at once. The injuries she received on Monday were very expeditiously repaired, and she is now in good seagoing condition again.

The U. S. sloop-of-war *Richmond* and the frigate *Sabine* were hauled into the yard yesterday. The gunboat *Forbes*, now in the dry-dock, has not yet received all the repairs which she requires after her experience at Port Royal, but she will nevertheless leave the dry-dock to make way for the *Richmond*. After the *Richmond* is finished the *Sabine* will be floated in, and after her the *Forbes* will resume her place and be completed.

The ship *Onward* received her armament yesterday. It consists of eight long 32-pounders. The *Onward* will be the next vessel to be commissioned.

The new gunboat *Owasco* had steam up yesterday, and will keep it up for three days, to test her machinery. After that she will be armed, filled up with stores, and put into commission with all possible dispatch.

The schooner *David Faust* hauled into the berth vacated by the *Connecticut*, and is taking in naval stores and provisions. The vessel was erroneously reported yesterday as the mortar-boat *David Frost*.

Some months ago, when several non-commissioned officers of the general service on Governor's Island made application to be examined as to their fitness for commission, they were informed that the laws and General Orders relative to the promotion of non-commissioned officers referred only to those who were attached to regiments. Since then exceptions have been made to this rule, and there are now several promotions from the general service waiting the Senate's confirmation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Robbery by a Policeman.—Officer George H. Tompkins was arrested on Monday by Officer Smith, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, upon the charge of grand larceny. The complaint against him is made by Officers Harrington and Davin, of the same Precinct. Harrington alleges that the accused stole a coat from him valued at $20, and the other complainant charges that a pistol and a pair of white bed-blankets were stolen from him, at the Twenty-seventh Precinct Station-house, on the 10th of November last, and he has reason to believe the prisoner is the guilty party. The delinquent officer was taken before Justice Brennan yesterday afternoon, where, after an examination, he was committed to the Tombs in default of bail. Capt. Bogart has also made a complaint against him before the Board of Police Commissioners.

Fatal Accident to a Fireman.—An inquest was held on Monday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of William Gaze, a member of Steam Engine No. 38. Deceased was running to the fire which occurred in Maiden-lane on the 3d inst., and while turning the corner of Nassau-street and Maiden-lane—he having hold of the tongue—his feet slipped, and he was thrown to the pavement. The hind-wheel of the engine passed over one of his feet, crushing it in a terrible manner. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where the injured foot was amputated. He died on Sunday afternoon. The verdict was "Death from injuries accidentally received." Deceased was a native of England, aged 32 years.

The New Pilot-Boat.—The pilots owning the *Geo. W. Blunt*, No. 11, have sold their boat to the Government, and replaced her with a new one, which will bear the same name and number. She was built by Brown & Lovel, of East Boston. Her register is 119 tons; length, 83 feet; beam, 20 feet 2 inches; draft, when ready for sea, 10 feet 6 inches. Her trial trip on New-Year's Day was a perfect success, and her behavior at sea convinced her friends that she will prove one of the ablest and fastest boats that ever went out of this port.

Seventh Regiment Promenade Concert and Presentation.—The third of these elegant entertainments comes off Saturday evening next. The proceeds are for the benefit of Grafula's excellent band. Tickets to be had of any member of the regiment. On Wednesday evening next the Seventh Regiment will be presented with a stand of colors—the gift of "Ladies of New-York resident in California." Hon. J. N. McDougall makes the presentation at the Regimental Armory.

Coroner's Inquest.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Thomas Lynagh, a child aged 19 months, whose parents reside at No. 281½ East Twelfth-street. The child was accidentally scalded to death by a pot of soup boiling over upon its person. Verdict, accidental death.

The Houston-street Homicide.—Charles Goulding, who was committed on Monday by Coroner Wildey to answer the charge of murdering Andrew J. Fowler, on New-Year's morning, at No. 80 West Houston-street, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge McCunn, in the sum of $2,500.

Meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.—A special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will be held to-day at 1 o'clock. To-morrow a special meeting will also be held at the same hour to consider the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

A Policeman Charged with Bigamy.—The Police Commissioners yesterday discharged from the force Alfred W. Norman, of the Twenty-third Precinct, it having been proved that he has more wives than is permitted by law.

Free Readings.—This evening Mr. Stephen Massett will give a series of readings in the lecture-room of St. Ann's Church, corner of Eighteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. Rev. Mr. Gallaudet specially invited Mr. Massett to do so. Admission free.

Delluc & Co.—In the Police reports, yesterday, Delluc & Co. were published by mistake as proprietors of a lager-bier saloon, which was incorrect.

A Lawyer in Trouble—Toombs Practice.

An Italian, named Peter Bonaventura, appeared before Justice Connolly yesterday at the lower Police Court, and made a complaint against Cesar E. Pogliana, a lawyer of this City, residing at No. 378 Fourth-street. The complainant alleges that some time in September last, he and his wife were arrested upon the charge of a felonious assault made by G. Ratz, and that upon this charge they were for a short time confined in the Tombs. Two days after they were imprisoned, he says the lawyer Pogliana called upon complainant, in the Tombs, and desired to be engaged to defend him. He was, says the complainant, accordingly employed, and paid the sum of $10 as a retaining fee, which was all the money then demanded. A few days subsequent, the man of the law called again and asked for $25, as he said, to give to Justice Connolly, who would then surrender the papers upon which he and his wife were held. This was also paid. In the afternoon of the same day, he called again and obtained $15 for preparing the bail bond. On the 20th of September he asked and received the sum of $20. This money the lawyer said was for the purpose of giving, to the District-Attorney, to induce him to surrender the prosecution papers. On the 30th of the same month, he induced the complainant, Bonaventura, to pay him an additional $20, which it was said was to be paid to the clerks in the District-Attorney's office for copying papers. The further sum of $20 was obtained from him on the 14th of October; this amount was for the bondsmen. The next day he demanded and obtained an additional $20 for the Judges' clerks, and two or three days subsequently he came to the poor man, who by this time was nearly destitute, and demanded the further sum of $50, to square up all arrearages in the different offices, and at the same time promising to release him from all the consequences of his arrest, as above mentioned. The man said he had but $15, and this he gave to the attorney; and in order to make up the balance, his wife's earrings, brooch, and the only bed they had in the house were delivered over. The complaint further alleges that the only thing that the lawyer has done for him was to draw a bail bond, and that he was discharged in a few days after being put in the Tombs. Justice Connolly held the accused in $1,000 bail to answer the charge.

The Recent Fire in Broadway.
BURNING OF HEGEMAN'S DRUG-STORE.
Messrs. Herring & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

Gentlemen: The Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you some two years ago has been recovered from the ruins of Hegeman & Co.'s Drug-Store, No. 161 Broadway, which was entirely destroyed by fire on Sunday morning last, the 22d inst.

We occupied the entire upper part of the building as a manufactory of paper boxes and salesroom for papers and cards. We had a large amount of material on hand, and the inflammable nature of the drugs stored on the three floors below made a very hot fire. All our books, insurance policies and other valuable papers, beside a small amount of money, was locked up in your Patent Safe. The safe stood on the second floor near the centre of the building, and fell with the ruins of the building into the cellar below, where it lay imbedded until 8 o'clock last evening, a period of *one hundred and thirteen hours*, or *nearly five days*. We are happy to add that our books, papers and money were all completely preserved, and the entire contents of your safe when taken out this morning are almost as bright as when we put them in.

We have selected another Herring's Champion Safe to lock them up in, and shall always take pleasure in recommending them to our friends for use.

EBBINGHAUS & ZOLLINGER.

New-York, Dec. 27, 1861.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, Lined with Herring & Floyd's NEW PATENT "CRYSTALIZED IRON"—the only metal which cannot be drilled.

SECOND-HAND SAFES,

Of a variety of makes, having been taken in part pay for "Herring's," will be sold cheap.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

It will be Unwise to Purchase a Sewing Machine before comparing the two leading kinds—the GROVER & BAKER STITCH and the LOCK-STITCH—and testing the work of each, at No. 495 BROADWAY.

Balmoral Boots $2 50, for Ladies, at CANTRELL'S No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

MARRIED.

Whiting—Callister.—On Tuesday, July 9, 1861, by Rev. E. M. Johnson, Seymour L. Whiting to Matilde, eldest daughter of Robert Callister, all of Brooklyn.

DIED.

Wainwright.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 5, after a short but severe illness, Mary Jane, wife of Thomas H. Wainwright.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 94 Allen-st.

Day.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 7, Mary E. Day, widow of the late Charles A. Day, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the 7th-st. M. E. Church, on Thursday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

Tinkham.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Orlando M., son of Sarah A. and the late Orlando Tinkham, aged 21 years.

His relatives and friends, also his associates of the Academy of Music, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 151 East 13th-st.

☞ Eastern papers please copy.

Vallance.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 7, Mrs. Catharine Vallance, widow of David Vallance, in the 73d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her nephews, James and John Gemmel, also of her son-in-law, Abraham W. Lewis, are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 152 Laurens-st.

Griffin.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Jan. 6, Mrs. Mary Ann Griffin, wife of John L. Griffin, and daughter of the late Abraham Auten, aged 60 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at 3 P. M. this day, (Wednesday,) 8th inst., at her late residence, No. 141 Fort Green-place.

Valentine.—At Glen Cove, L. I., on Second Day, 1st Month, 6th, Susan Valentine, aged 86 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from Friends' Meeting-house, at Matinecock, L. I., on Fifth Day, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation.

Arden.—On Sunday, Jan. 5, Thos. E. Arden, son of Thos. B. Arden, in the 21st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, Garrisons, N. Y., this day, (Wednesday,) 8th inst., at 2 P. M., without further invitation. The Hudson River Railroad cars will leave Chambers-st. at 11 A. M., and, returning, will leave Garrisons at 4:40 P. M.

Philipse.—On Monday evening, Jan. 6, Mary, daughter of Frederick Philipse, of Philipstown, Putnam County, in the 4th year of her age.

Lydecker.—In Englewood, N. J., on Sunday afternoon, Jan. 5, Sarah, wife of Garret J. Lydecker, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church at Fort Lee Station, on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
Kentucky, Extra Class 9.—Jan. 7, 1862.
41, 13, 40, 76, 71, 72, 67, 21, 69, 65, 3, 10, 57.
Kentucky, Class 10.—Jan. 7, 1862.
38, 32, 43, 33, 34, 45, 66, 13, 17, 8, 35, 47, 49.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

FARMS!
FOR
ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS!
IN
The Most Fertile State
In the Union.
THE
Illinois Central R. R.
OFFER
Rich Rolling Prairie Land!
AT
Only $12
PER ACRE.

These Lands are adjacent to the Railroad. A tract of EIGHTY ACRES will make a good comfortable homestead. The purchaser may buy

ON LONG CREDIT!

paying interest at six per cent, annually, and if he has one thousand dollars in money, he can this year, at

THE LOW PRICE

of Lumber, contract for a convenient house, fencing, and farming tools. The Company has sold OVER ONE THOUSAND of such

TRACTS OF LAND

this season. It is well known that Chicago sends more grain to market than all the Western lake ports combined; this is the best proof of the richness and

GREAT VALUE OF

the Illinois Lands. The Illinois Central Railroad was finished in 1856, built through a sparsely settled country. It takes to market this year, upwards of

THIRTEEN MILLIONS OF BUSHELS

of Grain, besides cattle, hogs, and many other products. For further information, apply by letter or in person to

Land Commissioner
Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Ill.

ADDRESS OF CONDOLENCE TO HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

Copies of the Address of Condolence from the British residents to the Queen, on the death of the Prince Consort, have been left for signatures at the following places:

British Consulate, No. 17 Broadway.
Albion office, No. 16 Beekman-st.
Scottish American office, No. 37 Park-row.
Everett House, Union-square.
Howell's House of Lords, Houston-st.
Palace Park House, corner 40th-st. and 6th-av.
P. L. Tadman's, No. 268 4th-av.
In Brooklyn.
Commercial College, over the Mechanics' Bank, Court-st.
John C. Force's, High-st.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, WASHINGTON
(LATE BROWN'S.)

The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the traveling public that he has leased for a term of years the well-known hotel kept for many years by Mr. Marshall Brown, and to assure them that they will find in him a host determined to keep in every particular a first-class house. He respectfully solicits their patronage.

ANDREW R. POTTS, Proprietor.

THE OLD FOGY AND YOUNG AMERICA, or THE PAST AND PRESENT OF OUR COUNTRY. Rev. P. S. HENSON, of Philadelphia, will lecture on this topic, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Pilgrim Baptist Church, 33d-st., west of 8th-av. Tickets 25 cents.

FELONS REMOVED WITHOUT PAIN OR cutting, by the use of a certain ointment to be procured from the advertiser. A sure speedy cure of worst cases guaranteed. Thousands who pass sleepless nights from this most painful disease can obtain instant relief at a trifling cost. Price 50 cents per box. Apply at No. 405 Grand-st., in the fancy-store.

IF YOU FALL, AND A LIMB SPRAIN,
Or have any other ache or pain,
TOBIAS' Liniment you should procure;
It will cure, you may be sure.
Sold by all druggists. Office No. 56 Cortlandt-st. Price 25 cents.

MILITARY.

GEN. BURNSIDE'S EXPEDITION.
SEAMEN,
ORDINARY SEAMEN,
AND OTHERS, WANTED
FOR THE MARINE ARTILLERY,

Commanded by Col. W. A. Howard. Pay the same as the Navy, and $100 bounty at the expiration of term of service, which is three years or the war. Allotment Tickets to secure half pay can be left for families, or any member thereof, payable on each pay-day, in New-York. The Colonel will issue certificates to the families of those joining, entitling them to the benefits of the Volunteer Fund in New-York and Brooklyn. The men will also receive a neat and comfortable outfit, bed and bedding, on being mustered in. The Marine Artillery is now in active service. A few good Fifers and Drummers are needed. Early application is necessary, to M. O'MALLEY, No. 78 Bowery, between Canal and Hester-sts.

THE VOLUNTEER ENGINEER REGIMENT.

Col. EDWARD W. SERRELL, Lieut.-Col. JAMES F. HALL, and Major RICHARD BUTT.

Last Chance.—Only one Company yet unfilled.

Eight companies of this regiment are now on service at Hilton Head, S. C.

The pay of privates is
SEVENTEEN DOLLARS PER MONTH.

Riggers, house-carpenters, ship-carpenters, blacksmiths, miners, machinists, boiler-makers and wheelwrights will be received for
COMPANY H.

None but sound and competent men need apply.

Volunteers in this regiment will be under pay and furnished with quarters and rations at once, and their families will be provided for by the authorities.

One hundred dollars bounty will be paid to each volunteer when mustered out of the service.

Enlistment for three years or during the war.

Headquarters at the corner of Chambers and Chatham sts., New-York.

CAVALRY.

Headquarters, No. 74 Broadway,
New-York, Nov. 26, 1861.

By the authority from the War department, and the sanction of His Excellency, Gov. Morgan, JAMES B. SWAIN, First Cavalry, U. S. A., is now recruiting for a Regiment of Volunteer Cavalry, to serve for three years, or during the war.

By the kindness of His Excellency Gov. Morgan, and of Quartermaster Arthur, the brick barracks, at the Quarantine Landing, have been assigned as the quarters of the Regiment, during its formation.

Lieut. Swain has orders to join the army in the field, for active service, as soon as the different battalions may be organized.

The uniforms, equipments and arms for the Regiment, have been provided, and will be served to the men as fast as they are enlisted.

As this is probably the last and only Regiment of Cavalry that will be organized in this State during the War, those desirous of joining this branch of the service, must embrace this opportunity.

JAMES B. SWAIN,
First Cavalry, U. S. A., Colonel Commanding.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.
CASEY'S DIVISION.
Second Brigade, Col. Wm. Linn Tidball, Commanding.
FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. V.

This Regiment, one of the finest in the service, is now stationed at Fort Good Hope, one of the defences of our capital, a short distance from Washington City. A number of able bodied men are immediately wanted to bring the Regiment to the maximum standard. Immediate subsistence, clothing and transportation to the seat of war. Families relieved by the City fund. A bounty of $100 on honorable discharge. For further particulars, apply at the office No. 476 Broadway, between Broome and Grand sts.

P. J. JOACHIMSEN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-ninth N. Y. S. V.
Capt. J. L. Paulding, Peekskill, N. Y.
Lieut. A. W. Matthews, Carmel, N. Y.
Recruiting Officers.

ATTENTION CAVALRY.

Wanted immediately, for the only cavalry regiment authorized to be raised, one Orderly Sergeant, two farriers, two musicians, one saddler, one wagoner, three Sergeants and twenty-five able-bodied men. Apply to Lieut. CAMPBELL, at Mahoney's, corner of Beach and Hudson sts., N. Y.; also, to J. W. McCormick, at Quigley's, No. 67 South-st., corner Burling-slip; J. A. Evans, at John Baird's, No. 9 West-st., and to John W. White, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT N. Y. S. V.,
No. 476 Broadway.
WANTED—BUGLERS; also, MUSICIANS. Apply to Lieut.-Col. P. J. JOACHIMSSEN.

Quartermaster General's Office,
Washington City, Dec. 26, 1861.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR DIRECTS that no more horses be bought until all now belonging to the Government are in active service.

The attention of all Quartermasters of the Regular and volunteer army is called to the above order from the Secretary of War.

M. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General United States.

MILITARY.—PARTIES HAVING MEN TO DISPOSE of will be liberally treated with by addressing a note to Lieut. ALLEN, No. 13 Bank-st., with full particulars.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.
No. CXCIV.—FOR JANUARY, 1862.

ARTICLE CONTENTS.
I.—The Adulterations of Food.
II.—Methodist Clerical Biography.
III.—German and French Criminal Procedure
IV.—On Translating Homer.
V.—The Irish of the Past.
VI.—Unity of Life.
VII.—Loyalty.
VIII.—The Last Two Books on Africa.
IX.—Dr. Walker's Sermons.
X.—The Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States.
XI.—Critical Notices.
XII.—New Publications.

This number of the REVIEW being the first of a new volume, the Publishers would take this opportunity to commend the work to the favor of the American public. Its course for nearly fifty years is well known to all who are acquainted with the literature of our country, and a list of its editors and contributors during that time comprises the names of nearly all the most eminent American writers.

During the past year, the timely articles which have appeared upon subjects so important to our nation have attracted the attention and commanded the admiration of statesmen; and nowhere have more able and well-digested opinions upon these great topics appeared than in the NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW. The article in the present number, on the "Domestic and Foreign Relations of the United States," examining thoroughly the subject now uppermost in the minds of all the great nations, is worthy of special attention.

The REVIEW is published quarterly, at five dollars a year.

CROSBY AND NICHOLS, Publishers,
No. 117 Washington-st., Boston.

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A Biographical Memorial
OF OFFICERS KILLED IN DEFENCE OF THE UNION.
Edited by John Gilmary Shea.

A beautiful quarto volume of over 200 pages, on tinted paper, containing 24 Biographies and fine Portraits on Steel of Brig.-Gen. Lyon, Maj. Theodore Winthrop, Capt. Ward, U. S. N.; Lieut. J. T. Grebel, U. S. A.; Col. Lowe, of Ohio; Maj. Sullivan Ballou, of Rhode Island; Col. C. D. Baker, Col. E. E. Ellsworth.

Price, in cloth, plain, $3; price in Arabesque, gilt edges, $4; price in Turkey Morocco, $8.

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ORNAMENTAL HAIR—ALL KINDS.
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MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving, beautifying and forcing the hair to grow.
All these articles can be found, in greatest perfection, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated establishment, No. 16 Bond-st.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Merchants, Bankers, Brokers, Steamship and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

References.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

PETER COOPER'S
Clarified
SHEET AND SHRED GELATINE,
An improved article for
CALVES' FOOT JELLY, BLANC MANGE,
AND
WINE JELLIES.
Sold by all the principal grocers and druggists.
PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The honorary and active members and friends of Southwark Steam Fire Engine Company No. 38, are respectfully invited to assemble at the engine house, at 12 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1862, to attend the funeral of Mr. William Gage, late member of Southwark Engine Company, who was killed in the discharge of his duty as a fireman on Friday, the 3d day of January, 1862.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1601, 1671, 1679, 1683, 1695, 1701, 1707, 1717, 1719, 1725, 1735, 1737, 1741, 1749, 1753, 1755, 1757, 1759, 1763, 1767. *Part II.*—Nos. 1360, 1628, 1300, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1654, 1658, 1660, 1662, 1666, 1668, 1670, 1672, 1674, 1676, 1680, 1684, 1686, 1688.

SUPERIOR COURT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3,617, 2,699, 2,763, 2,765, 2,767, 2,769, 2,770, 2,773, 2,775, 2,777, 2,779, 2,785, 2,787, 2,791, 2,793. *Part II.*—Nos. 3,326, 2,612, 3,046, 3,048, 3,054, 3,058, 3,074, 1,858, 2,774, 3,108, 3,110, 3,112, 3,114, 3,116, 3,120. *Part III.*—Nos. 2,795, 2,797, 2,799, 2,801, 2,803, 2,805, 2,807, 2,809, 2,811, 2,813, 2,815, 2,817, 2,819, 2,821, 2,823. *Part IV.*—Nos. 3,010, 3,036, 3,122, 3,124, 3,126, 3,128, 3,130, 3,132, 3,134, 3,136, 3,138, 3,140, 3,144, 3,146, 3,148.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 571, 572, 663, 670, 673, 674, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 685. *Part II.*—Nos. 525, 434, 286, 596, 402, 1,151, 1,366, 1,367, 1,368, 1,475, 1,216, 1,377, 673, 1,068, 686.

The Fort Gansevoort Property Controversy—Immunity of the Common Council.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Brady.

Isaac Dayton vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This case now came up for argument on demurrer to the complaint, defendant's counsel contending that the plaintiff had no standing in Court, because he had no pecuniary interest in the matter involved.

No member of a legislative body could interfere by injunction to restrain the action of the body of which he is a member.

In the next place it was contended that the Court had no jurisdiction to restrain the action of the Common Council, in consequence of a provision in the Charter of 1857. That provision is as follows: "And no Alderman or Councilman shall be questioned in any other place for any speech or vote in either body."

This language, it was urged, deprived the Court of jurisdiction in the case, even had the plaintiff a standing in Court.

On the other hand the plaintiff's counsel contended that as a cotrustee of the City property, the plaintiff had the power to interfere by such a proceeding to restrain the improper use of that property by the members of the Board to which he belonged. The Court had jurisdiction because the act sought to be restrained was not a legislative one, but an act in the nature of a contract. The defendants were trustees of the property of the City, and could be restrained from squandering or improperly using it upon the application of a cotrustee.

Case still pending.

Defendants counsel replies to-day.

John Slosson and Wm. C. Noyes, for plaintiff; Gilbert Dean, for defendants.

The Conveyance of Real Estate—Delivery of Deeds in Escrow.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Sutherland.

William Brown et al. vs. *David Austen et al.*—This was an action by the creditors of David Austen to obtain a decree in equity, declaring certain deeds made by the defendant to his three daughters, of a house each, void for alleged fraud.

The facts of the case are as follows:

In 1840 Mr. Austen erected three houses, one for each of his daughters, upon property in this city, owned by him. Two of these houses were erected for married daughters, both of whom were informed of the purpose. Subsequently Mr. Austen made and executed deeds to the houses, and delivered them to Henry Nicoll, in escrow, for the grantees, his daughters. The two married daughters, together with their husbands, then took possession of the houses deeded them, Mr. Austen and his family living in the third house, designed for the unmarried daughter.

Years after, Mr. Austen became embarrassed, and requested Mr. Nicoll to deliver the deeds to his daughters, and they were delivered accordingly.

The plaintiffs claim that this second delivery to the grantees by Mr. Nicoll was void, because intended to secure the property against the just claims of his creditors, and therefore fraudulent.

The Court, however, held that the nature and effect and *bona fides* of the second delivery to the daughters, depended altogether upon the nature and effect of the first delivery to Mr. Nicoll. If Mr. Austen intended the deeds to be an irrevocable settlement upon his daughters, then the second delivery was of no consequence. It had been shown by the receipts from Mr. Nicoll to Mr. Austen, acknowledging the delivery of the deeds to him, that there was no reservation on the part of Mr. Austen in respect to the property so deeded—that, as far as presumption would establish anything, it established the fact that the deeds were intended to take effect from the date of the delivery to Mr. Nicoll.

After the delivery of the deeds to Mr. Nicoll, and he passed receipts therefor to Mr. Austen, the latter could not revoke their conveyance without the consent of the grantees.

The delivery to Mr. Nicoll was held to have been a complete delivery for the use of the daughters, and the complaint was dismissed.

Wm. M. Evarts for plaintiffs. Henry Nicoll, Wm. Curtis Noyes and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

Prize—Irregular Proceedings.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

The process against the ship *Cheshire*, seized as prize, was returned to-day. Mr. Edwards stated that he appeared for the vessel, but was unable to put in any answer in the cause, owing to an irregularity on the part of the United States, to which, as it was becoming quite common in these cases, he desired to call the attention of the Court. He proceeded to state that the officers of the ship and all the crew, but two, were taken from the ship and kept by the United States squadron, instead of being sent on with the ship; and he mentioned several other cases where a similar course had been pursued.

Judge BETTS said the proceeding was very irregular, and the Court would do all in its power to remedy any such irregularity if the matter was brought before it by affidavit and motion.

The matter finally stood over till to-morrow to enable Mr. Edwards to make any such application as he should be advised.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court yesterday, Judge MCCUNN presiding, Daniel Sullivan pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of John Cunningham on the 26th of October last. Remanded for sentence.

Michael Sullivan and Julia Connolly pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of Timothy Sullivan, on the 2d of October last. Remanded for sentence.

Joseph Johnson was tried and convicted of petty larceny, and sentenced to the Penitentiary three months, and to pay a fine of $50.

Surrogate's Court.

Admitted to Probate.—The wills of Henry Dorscher, E. G. Ferris, M. F. Picard, and John Kopsy, were now admitted to probate by the Surrogate. They contained no provisions of public interest.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Leonard.

Van Wyck vs. *Quin et al.*—The surplus, after paying the fees of Wm. Jones, the referee, must be carried by the Chamberlain to the credit of the petition-action, in which action the parties interested can apply for the funds.

Burr, &c., vs. *Bigler.*—Case settled.

Before Justice Sutherland.

In the matter of the Application of F. Kortright, &c., in relation to the Estate of Jno. L. Kortright, deceased.—Report confirmed and order granted.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Redmond vs. *Rothschild, &c.*—Motion granted.

Scott vs. *Hurd et al.*—Motion denied.

The Whale Fishery for 1861.

The New-Bedford *Standard* furnishes the following statistics regarding the whale fishery for the present year:

The year 1861 has been characterized by a large diminution in the whaling fleet, the decrease having been larger than in any year since 1858, when the number of vessels engaged in the business from the United States, of all classes, amounted to 654, with a tonnage of 203,148 tons; on the 1st of January, 1862, the number will be but 422, with a tonnage of 127,608 tons—a decrease in four years, of two hundred and thirty-two vessels, and twenty-five thousand five hundred and forty tons. The decrease for the past year has been ninety vessels and thirty-one thousand one hundred and thirty-eight tons; the decrease for the year ending December, 1860, was 57 vessels, and 18,-496 tons; for 1859, 56 vessels, and 18,273 tons; 1858, 29 vessels, and 8,033 tons.

The vessels in port, an unusually large number, at this port alone there being 24 ships and 24 barks, and at all other ports 39 vessels—a total of 87, are for the most part good vessels, the purchases made by the Government of old vessels to be sunk for the blockade of Southern ports having pruned out those needing heavy repairs.

At present New-Bedford has in the whaling business 257 ships and barks and 1 schooner, with a tonnage of 87,128 tons—a decrease during the year of 31 vessels, and 11,532 tons.

The past year 25 vessels have sailed from New-Bedford, and 5 from Fairhaven, on the whaling voyages, while in the previous year 66 vessels sailed from this port and 9 from Fairhaven. Not a ship has been fitted from New-Bedford for the North Pacific fishery during the year, while in 1860 six sailed for that destination, and 9 in 1859. Not a single ship has been fitted for the Arctic, Ochotsk or Kodiak seas from any port in the United States during the year 1861.

The great North Pacific fleet of past years, which in 1846 amounted to 292 ships; in 1850 to 144; in 1852 to 278; in 1854 to 232; in 1856 to 178; in 1858 to 196, and in 1860 to 120 ships, this year numbers only 61 ships. Several ships have arrived at San Francisco with good fares, which will increase this average somewhat. The average will therefore be better than for several years past, although not near as much oil will be taken owing to the small number of ships. In 1860, about 120 ships cruised at the North, with an average catch of 518 barrels of oil to each ship.

The following table gives the number of ships engaged in the North Pacific fishery for the last 17 years, and the average quantity of oil taken:

Average	bbls.	Average.	bbls.
1845 163 ships	953	1853 238 ships	912
1846 292 ships	869	1854 232 ships	794
1847 177 ships	1,059	1855 217 ships	873
1848 159 ships	1,164	1856 178 ships	822
1849 155 ships	1,333	1857 143 ships	790
1850 144 ships	1,692	1858 196 ships	620
1851 138 ships	626	1859 176 ships	535
1852 278 ships	1,343	1860 120 ships	518

The imports of sperm oil for the year amount to 69,411 bbls.; whale oil, 186,297 bbls., and 1,125,374 lbs. of whalebone. The imports in 1860 were 78,236 bbls.; whale oil, 140,176 bbls., and 1,363,718 lbs. whalebone. A decrease of the year of 3,825 bbls. sperm; 3,879 bbls. whale oil, and 238,344 lbs. whalebone.

The exports for the year have been 37,547 bbls. sperm oil; 48,525 bbls. whale oil, and 1,075,000 lbs. bone. The exports in 1860 were 31,785 bbls. sperm oil; 13,000 bbls. whale oil, and 826,230 lbs. bone. A very gratifying increase this year of 5,762 bbls. sperm oil; 35,525 bbls. whale oil, and 248,770 lbs. bone.

The stock of oil and bone in importers' and speculators' hands is as follows: 18,000 bbls. sperm oil, 80,-000 bbls. whale oil, and 600,000 lbs. bone. Last year the stock was 20,300 bbls. sperm oil, 83,000 bbls. whale oil, and 800,000 lbs. bone—a decrease of 2,300 bbls. of sperm oil, 3,000 bbls. whale oil, and 200,000 lbs. bone.

The prices of both sperm and whale oil, and bone, have been lower than in 1860. The average prices during the year have been for sperm oil 131⅓ cents per gal.; whale oil, 44⅞ cents per gal.; and whalebone 72⅞ cents per lb. for Arctic, 68⅜ cents per lb. for Ochotsk, and 62¾ cents per lb. for South Sea. The average price for 1860 was $1 41½ per gal. for sperm oil; 49½ cents per gal. for whale oil; and 80 1-5 cents per lb. for Northern bone, and 78¾ cents for Southern.

The following table gives the average prices of oil and bone for the last twenty years:

Avr.	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.	Avr.	Sperm.	Whale.	Bone.
1861	131⅓	44⅞	72⅞	1850	120 7-10	49 1-10	34 2-5
1860	141⅝	49½	80 1-5	1849	118 9-10	39 9-10	31 4-5
1859	136¼	48½	—	1848	100⅛	36	36⅞
1858	121	54	92¼	1847	87⅞	33⅜	34
1857	128¼	73¼	96¾	1846	88	32⅞	33⅝
1856	162	79½	58	1845	90½	36½	40
1855	177 1-5	71 3-10	45¼	1844	63	34⅛	35¾
1854	148¾	55⅝	39 1-5	1843	73	33⅛	23
1853	124¾	58½	34½	1842	94	31⅜	19 2-3
1852	123¼	68 1-6	50¾	1841	100	30½	19
1851	127¼	45 5-16	34½				

By reference to the above statistics it will be seen that twenty years since, and as late as twelve years, oils and bone were held at a much less figure than now, and yet the business was very profitable, and further back the prices were still lower.

The number of vessels and amount of tonnage employed in the whale fishery, since 1845, has been as follows:

	Ships and Barks.	Brigs.	Schrs.	Tonnage.
1845	643	35	17	218,655
1846	678	35	22	233,189
1847	670	31	21	230,218
1848	621	22	16	210,663
1849	581	21	12	196,110
1850	510	20	13	171,484
1851	502	24	27	171,971
1852	558	27	35	193,990
1853	599	30	32	206,286
1854	602	28	38	208,390
1855	584	20	34	199,842
1856	585	21	29	199,141
1857	593	22	40	204,209
1858	587	18	49	203,148
1859	561	19	45	195,115
1860	508	19	42	176,842
1861	457	14	41	158,746
1862	371	11	40	127,608

It will be noticed by the above table that there was a great falling off both in ships and tonnage, from 1846 to 1852, when an increase took place, but never recovered the amount employed in 1846 and previously. The decrease was occasioned by the discovery of gold in California, and the ships were diverted to the new trade caused thereby.

Thirty whalers have been sold to the Government, for the rat-hole squadron; three for gunboats and other purposes, and three captured by privateers.

The New Senator from Michigan.

Hon. JACOB M. HOWARD, the newly-elected Senator from Michigan, was one of the earliest settlers of that State. Having gained an extended reputation by the success which he achieved in his legal practice, he was elected to represent his district in Congress in 1841. In 1859 he was elected Attorney-General of Michigan, and now is promoted to a seat in the Senate, to fill the unexpired term of the late Hon. K. S. BINGHAM.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

John Bell	Glasgow	New-York	Dec. 21
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Dec. 25
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Dec. 25
Bohemian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 26
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Dec. 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Jan. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 1
North American	Liverpool	Portland	Jan. 2
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 15
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Jan. 29
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12

FROM AMERICA.

Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 8
Damascus	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 11
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 15
Bremen	New-York	Southampton	Jan. 18
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 18
John Bell	New-York	Glasgow	Jan. 21
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Jan. 22
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 25
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Jan. 29

Departure of European Mails.

Mails for Europe will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ A. M.

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at............5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at............5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at......5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—IN THIS CITY, BEtween the 9th ult. and the 1st inst., 30 Second Mortgage Bonds of the Chicago and Mississippi Railroad Company, (now the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad,) of $1,000 each, with coupons of January, 1857, to January, 1874, attached, and the coupon of July, 1856, accompanying each bond.

The numbers of the Bonds will be given in a subsequent advertisement.

All persons are hereby cautioned against purchasing or negotiating the said Bonds, or any portion thereof.

A liberal reward will be paid for the recovery of the Bonds on their delivery to LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 22 William-st., New-York.

LOST—IN GOING DOWN BROADWAY FROM 28th-st. to 12th-st. school, a GOLD LEPINE WATCH, with gold dial, No. 94,2[illegible]8, and chain. The finder will be liberally rewarded by calling on A. M. BININGER & CO., No. 19 Broad-st.

EXCHANGED OR TAKEN BY MISTAKE.—A horse and sleigh from Jones' Hotel, Clermont. The person will please call at No. 4 East 2[illegible]th-st., and have property exchanged.

LUMBER.

LUMBER.

STOCK, LEASE, &c., FOR SALE.

We offer for sale our entire stock of Lumber upon our yard, at reduced prices, with the view of closing present interests. The Lumber is in good condition, and embraces

Pine, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White-Wood, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness, and columns.
Black Walnut, ¾ to 6 inches in thickness.
White Ash, ¾ to 4 inches in thickness.
White Oak, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Maple, 1 to 4 inches in thickness.
Cherry, ¾ to 2 inches in thickness.
Hickory, 1 to 3 inches in thickness.
Beech, 1½ and 2 inches in thickness.
Sycamore, ⅝ of an inch in thickness.
Spruce, ¾ of an inch in thickness.
Chestnut, 7 and 8 inches square.

Also office, sheds, team, lease, and good-will of the business, of about three years' standing.

We propose to sell out entirely within the next ninety days, in quantities as desired; or if a copartnership interest should be wanted by one having $12,000 to $15,000 cash to invest in the business, an arrangement may be effected with one of us to retain an equal interest.

SMITH & GRIDLEY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. Foot of West 22d-st.

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ALCOHOL AND CAMPHENE. CRUDE PETROLEUM
From best wells on Oil Creek, Pennsylvania.
REFINED OIL, PACKED IN CANS FOR EXPORT.
NO. 246 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE.
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

MACHINERY, &C.

STEAM ENGINES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT on stock, from 5 to 100 horse-power. Also portables of various sizes, and finest quality, for sale at our works at Paterson, N. J., or at dépôt and store No. 13 Dey-st. New-York. Also flax, hemp, and rope machinery made to order. TODD & RAFFERTY.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN OF UNDOUBTED REspectability, matrimonially inclined, seeks an introduction to a lady possessing wealth, social position and lovable qualities. Parents or friends are invited to correspond with RASSELAS, Station A Post-office.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a pair of gray horses, 15½ hands high, about 8 years old, perfectly kind in all harness, and free from all vice, very gentle and quite stylish; can trot together in 3½ minutes, are believed to be perfectly sound, and a very desirable pair of horses for a gentleman's use. Also, a close six seat rockaway, built by Lawrence, in fine order, but little used; cost $600. Also, an elegant milk white horse, of pure Arabian and Vermont stock, 8 years old, very stylish, 15½ hands high, and very fast, is warranted to trot in less than 3 minutes, is perfectly gentle and kind in all harness, and is not excelled as a saddle horse, and believed to be sound; to be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving the City. Also, by order of assignee, a gray horse, suitable for general work or driving, to be sold with reserve.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL AT auction, THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., the entire balance of stock of a large importing and jobbing cigar house, consisting of about 150,000 Havana and domestic cigars, smoking tobacco, meerschaum, brier-wood and other pipes, &c., &c. Among the cigars are those of the following favorite brands: Star of the West, Espanola, Punch, El Moro, Light Guard, El Real, &c., &c. Also, 15 cases and parts of cases Connecticut and Havana leaf tobacco, smoking tobacco, of the varieties. Meerschaum and brier-wood pipes imported expressly for the war trade; pipe-stems, cigar cases, &c., &c.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8, at 10½ o'clock, an assortment of elegant household furniture, fine engravings, rosewood piano-forte, mirrors, curtains, &c. Also, for account of whom it may concern, about 70 carpets, Brussels, velvet and 3-ply, various sizes. Also, English bagatelle board, with balls, &c., nearly new.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

REGULAR SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS AT AUCTION.—By RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising the usual variety of prime goods. Also, an invoice of stock goods. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. F. DAVIS, Auctioneer.

850 CASES BOOTS SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. S. Leverett & Co., No. 16 Cortlandt-st., fresh seasonable goods, adapted to City and country trade. Catalogue on morning of sale.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING AN UNOCcupied furnished room on the second floor, front, would let it with board to a gentleman and his wife, or to one or two gentlemen; terms, including fire and gas $8 per week; reference required. Apply at No. 138 East Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can obtain pleasant furnished rooms and board, with a private family, at No. 115 Congress-st., within five minutes' walk of the South Ferry. Unexceptionable references required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen, within five minutes walk of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References exchanged.

NOW VACANT—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms, fronting on 5th-av., consisting of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms, bath, &c.; also, small parlors, and bedrooms with baths attached, in the Hotel St. Germain, corner of 5th-av. and 22d-st. Board at table d'hôte, or private table furnished.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, OVERLOOKING THE BAY, &c.—A choice of rooms on the second and third floors may be secured, with board, in the private family at No. 116 Columbia-st., between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, within five minutes' walk of either ferry.

FRENCH BOARD.—A WELL FURNISHED room to let with modern improvements, in the family of a French teacher. Strictly private. Good opportunity for a gentleman to perfect himself in the language. References exchanged. Apply at No. 118 East 21st-st., near Gramercy-park.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, or a single gentleman, may obtain a large handsomely furnished room with large pantry, on second floor, in a desirable location, and convenient to ferries, by addressing, with real name and reference, J., Brooklyn Post-office.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A RESPECTABLE young lady, who sews for a living, in a small respectable family, or with a widow lady. Terms must be very moderate. Location east side, near 4th-st., preferred. Address HOPE, Box No. 136 *Times* Office.

TO LET—TWO LARGE AND TWO SMALL finely furnished rooms, with unexceptionable board, at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) with every comfort of a well-provided home—convenient to Broadway, to stages and cars. Dinner at 6. Reference desired.

TO LET—AT NO. 15 WEST 38TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a handsomely-furnished room, on second floor, with board, in a private family; house and neighborhood first-class.

NO. 22 UNION-SQUARE.—A LARGE, WELL-furnished room, overlooking the square, to let, with board. Also a back room.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, EXPErienced in teaching, desires a reengagement either in a school or family. She is a good mathematician, and is fully qualified to instruct in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objections to leaving the City; she would be willing to teach for about two hours a day in return for her board, or for a longer period for a moderate compensation; unexceptionable references given and required. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1[illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A GRADUATE OF A NEW-ENGland College, who has for several years had experience as teacher in a first-class Seminary, would devote one or two hours daily in giving instructions to one or two private pupils, or in some school in the City. Terms satisfactory. Address M., Union Theological Seminary. Reference—R. G. Pardee, No. 509 Broadway; R. D. Hitchcock, D. D., No. 1[illegible] East 12th-st.; H. B. Smith, D. D., No. 31 East 25th-st.

A GOVERNESS.—WANTED, A GOVERNESS to instruct two young girls in English, French and music; any lady wishing a home from now till the middle of June, and one fully competent to instruct in these branches, may call or address L. A. O., care of Mrs. Dr. Harris, Putnam-av., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn.

AS GOVERNESS OR HOUSEKEEPER.—A New-England lady, an experienced teacher, desires a situation as governess in a family; she is particularly fond of children; would not object to acting as housekeeper in a small family, references given. Address INSTRUCTION, Station E, 8th-av.

AS TEACHER.—AN ACCOMPLISHED GERMAN lady, of much experience, desires a few more private pupils, or an engagement for a few hours daily, in a family or school, to teach the English branches, together with German, French and music, on moderate terms. Address FOREIGN LADY, Station A, Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY OF experience, accustomed to teaching English, French, Latin and Music, wishes an engagement in a school or family. Best references given and required. Address TUITION, Box No. 1,694 New-York Post-office.

INSTRUCTION.

TO THOSE WISHING TO EXTEND AND enjoy their knowledge of the French language and literature, Prof. [illegible], late of Harvard University, has just opened for the Winter season four courses of superior French instruction. 1. Exercises in Grammar, Translation, Composition. 2. Dramatic Readings. 3. French Lectures. 4. French Soirees. 24 TICKETS, $6. Also, private lessons. Apply at No. 250 West 23d-st.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will commence its Forty-eighth semi-annual session on FRIDAY, Nov. 1, 1861, for boys only. Circulars can be had of Jas. M. Whitehead, No. 117 Nassau-st., Rooms of A. B. H. M. S., office of Manhattan Printing Ink Co., No. 1 Spruce-st., or by addressing the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

A GOOD HANDWRITING TAUGHT FOR $2 50; Book-keeping, (lessons unlimited,) $10; Arithmetic and Penmanship, per quarter, 78 lessons each, $10; at PAINE'S Mercantile Colleges, No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. PAINE is the best teacher in the City. Go and see his specimens; they are really a curiosity.—*Lowell Reformer.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 21 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st., (CLARKE & FANNING, Rectors, with twelve assistants,) prepares pupils of all ages for business or College.

HIGHLAND COLLEGE, NEWBURGH N. Y.—For civil and military education, under the direction of Rev. C. S. HENRY, D. D., Prof. GEORGE W. GREENE, M. A., and Rev. E. H. CRESSY, D. D. The second quarterly term will begin Dec. 9, 1861.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

SLOTE & JANES,
Stationers, Printers and Blank Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

DIARIES FOR 1862—ALL SIZES AND styles, for sale by the publishers,
FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane.

BEST ENGLISH MAKES
OF ENFIELD RIFLES,
FOR SALE AT
NAYLOR & CO.'S
No. 99 John-st.

HELP WANTED.

AGENTS CAN MAKE $5 PER DAY—MALE or female, selling Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map and Gazetteer of the fifteen Southern States; five feet square; worth $10, price only fifty cents. Lloyd's $100,000 steel-plate Topographical Map of Virginia, five feet square. This is the only map used by Gen. McClellan; worth $20, price 25 cents. Lloyd's official steel-plate Map of Missouri; worth $3, price 25 cents. Lloyd's $5 Railroad Map of America, 3,000,000 copies of which have already been sold; price 25 cents. Agents supplied at half the retail prices, and maps warranted. Maps sent by mail anywhere for two cents postage.

J. T. LLOYD, American Map Publisher, No. 164 Broadway, and Louisville, Ky.

$100—Wanted, a smart young man to open an office in Cincinnati, and take the exclusive wholesale agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps, which sell like the wind. One hundred dollars is sufficient capital. To a young man who will follow instructions, $100 a week may be made. Also, agents to go to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, Canada, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Rochester, N. Y., and every other State.

$500—Wanted, an enterprising man to go to California, and take the exclusive agency for all of Lloyd's great Military Maps. A fortune can be made on these maps in California. Over 3,000,000 copies of one of my maps have been sold in the States, already. Also, a man to go to Havana, South America, Mexico, Germany, and Italy. France and England are taken, and agents coining money.

LLOYD'S MAPS ARE IN FRENCH, SPANISH, GERMAN AND ITALIAN.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORRECTNESS
OF
LLOYD'S MAPS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 2, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Publisher:

SIR: Please forward immediately, by mail, directed to the secretary of State, Copies of Lloyd's Topographical Map of Virginia, Lloyd's Military Map and Gazetteer of the Southern States, Lloyd's Official Map of Missouri, and Lloyd's American Railroad Map. Send your bill to George E. Baker, Disbursing Clerk. Also send me circulars of all new maps you may issue. Respectfully, yours,
J. C. DERBY, Librarian State Department.

From the New-York Herald, Nov. 2, 1861.

We have received a fine copy of Lloyd's great Military Map of the "Seat of War in Virginia." This is the best and only official map in existence, taken from actual surveys by order of the Executive. It is beautifully printed from steel plates, and colored with great perfection of art, and is the only map used in the planning of our campaigns in Virginia by our Commander-in-chief. The publisher is J. T. Lloyd, No. 164 Broadway.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1861.

J. T. LLOYD, Esq.

SIR: I am well pleased with your Map of Virginia. It is altogether the best I have seen. I inclose $1 for three copies of Lloyd's great steel-plate Military Map of the Southern States. Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a girl who is a good cook, washer and ironer, and willing to do general housework. None but a Protestant need apply. Wages $8 per month. Apply at No. 148 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh, MRS. REED.

A CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; none need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 246 West 32d-st.

DRUG CLERK WANTED.—HONEST, OF unexceptionable habits, healthy, thoroughly qualified. None other need apply.
CASWELL, MACK & CO., Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—A MAN AND HIS WIFE, WITHOUT family, to take charge of a milk-farm; an Eastern man preferred. None need apply without the best recommendations, to No. 318 West 25th-st., from 9 till 12 A. M.

DRY GOODS.

BALMORAL SKIRTS!!!

R. H. MACY, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., will open this morning:

1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, full size, all good colors, good quality, 25 per cent. cheaper than any other skirt in the City.

ZEPHYR WORSTED, FROM 12½ CENTS; stocking yarn 75 cents ⅌ lb; cheap worsted goods, Sontags, hoods, leggins, English hosiery, and under-garments; also a large variety of Winter gloves and mitts, dress trimmings, velvets, buttons, bindings, small wares, N. B. Alexander's gloves, nice fitting corsets, 75 cents; hoop skirts, 50 cents, at ELGER'S popular store for first class goods, Nos. 580 and 582 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side. Remember ELGER'S.

AT R. H. MACY'S, NOS. 204 AND 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st., you will always find a full stock of ribbons, laces, handkerchiefs, embroideries, white goods, fine flannels, housekeeping goods, curtain laces and muslin, hosiery and under-wear, ladies' made-up under-clothing, &c. N. B.—The only house in New-York that sells ladies dollar kid gloves for 63 cents, (by mail 69 cents,) and always a full assortment of sizes and colors.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!!—FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—$150,000 worth of Ladies' Rich Furs must be sold, regardless of cost, comprising real Hudson Bay Sables, Mink, Stone, and Fitch Marten, Ermine, Siberian Squirrel, &c., in Circular Cloaks, Carriage Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, &c. No reasonable offer refused. Store closed on Saturdays until 5 o'clock P. M.
P. H. PHILLIPS, No. 279 Grand-st., N. Y.

N. B.—A large assortment of Sleigh Robes, Gents' Collars, &c.

CHOICE FURS.—NO. 49 BROADWAY, CLOSING at retail much below usual prices.
S. GOGE, Practical Furrier.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

COUNTRY PLACE WANTED—FIRST-CLASS, with all modern improvements, not less than 10 acres, within 30 miles of New-York, North River preferred, in exchange for two unfinished, medium-size, first-class houses, a most desirable avenue location. The houses will be finished, or a loan made to complete the same if desired. Address L. W., Box No. 173 *Times* Office, with particulars, price, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE (ABOUT FEB. 1) wanted, by a gentleman, with a small family; must be in a desirable location, below 34th-st., and between Madison and 7th-avs; neatly furnished; rent must be moderate, not over $1,200. Address STAUNTON, Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO HIRE, A COMFORTABLE three story, high stoop house with modern improvements. Located between 14th and 34th sts., and 6th and Madison avs. Possession at any time between now and May 1. New house preferred. Address Box No. 2, Lower Post-office.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT ASTORIA, ON THE Terrace, a gentleman's place, embracing a large mansion and stable, and four acres of ground, handsomely decorated, shaded, fruited, &c., &c. Approachable by steamboat frequently, and 3d and 2d-av. cars all day and all night. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FACTORY Nos. 147 and 149 West 35th-st., near the Arsenal—one brick building 26 feet by 50, and iron foundry 40 by 55. A steam-engine, 25-horse power, and shafting, will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply to VALENTINE & BUTLER, No. 337 Broadway, or to L. TAYLOR, No. 62 10th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR RELIABLE securities, two 3-story, high stoop, brick houses, in Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood; houses in good order, occupied by good tenants, and free from incumbrance.
CLARK & GODDARD, No. 65 Cedar-st.,
American Exchange Bank Building.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE, A NORTH RIVER FARM OF 30 ACRES—With fine views, abundance of choice fruit, good plain buildings; ½ mile from landing, and 30 miles from New-York. PRICE TO SUIT THE TIMES.
C. H. OLIVER, NO. 51 LIBERTY ST.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF A TWO-STORY house, in Franklin-av., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn; rent very low. Inquire of PETER A. BERT, Real Estate House Agent and Auctioneer, No. 352 Grand-st., Williamsburgh.

LAUNDRESSES.

MRS. CONKLIN WISHES TO GET THE washing and ironing of some ladies and gentlemen, or families, by the month or the dozen; will be done in the very best of style for 50 cents per dozen; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 94 East 25th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York.

A COMPETENT LAUNDRESS WOULD like the washing of a few gentlemen or ladies. Is an excellent washer and ironer, and can give the best of city reference. Call at No. 131 7th-av., 2d floor, back room, between 19th and 20th sts.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RARE CHANCE.—A FIRST-CLASS BOOT and shoe establishment, situated in the heart of a thriving and rapidly-growing city within a few miles of New-York, has been established for upwards of 30 years; the present proprietors are doing a fine business, but being desirous of confining themselves exclusively to the wholesale trade, they offer their entire retail business and good will for sale on reasonable terms. For further particulars, inquire of M. MULFORD, No. 27 Spruce-st., New-York.

ENGLISH SOLES—ROAST BEEF, PLUM-PUDding, jugged hare, and green turtle soup, for dinner to-day. English mutton, roast pheasants, soles, and green turtle soup on Tuesday. For sale, English soles and mutton, hares, Yarmouth bloaters, Finnon haddies, bacon, cheese, &c. T. RICHARDSON, Agent, No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner William-st. Dunlop's ale in fine condition.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS FEMME DE CHAMBRE, OR COOK.—A young French girl, who understands perfectly the getting up of fine linen, wishes a situation, as femme de chambre, or as cook. The best references given. Address V. A., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED A situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and to take care of children. Apply, for two days, at No. 4 Bowling-Green, third floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A situation wanted by a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as laundress alone; she thoroughly understands the work of both and French fluting. Has the best of City reference from her last employers. Call for two days at No. 247 West 15th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands fluting in all its branches: has got the best of City reference from her last place. Call, until engaged, at No. 64 West Washington-place.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a competent young woman, a situation as chambermaid and Laundress, or to do waiting and plain sewing; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 160 West 18th-st.-place, between 7th and 8th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—A respectable young woman wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or is capable of taking a place as laundress in a respectable private family; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 506 2d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do general housework in a small private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; has good references both from City and country; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call for two days at No. 623 6th-av., near 36th-st., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS OR LAUNDRESS.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and good plain sewer and to take care of children; no objection to country; good reference. Call for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted a situation by a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as cook and laundress; has good references, and can be seen at No. 274 West 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first class cook and baker; understands all kinds of pastry and soups, also deserts of all kinds, jellys, &c. If required, will have no objection to take part in washing. Can give satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 62 Charles-street, first floor, in rear.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPERienced woman wishes a situation as cook in a hotel or first-class boarding-house, who understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 17th-st., fourth floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A neat and tidy young woman, as cook; is an excellent cook, and has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 272 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., in the hair-dressing store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook in all its branches; understands meats, poultry, baking and pastry, soups, game; wages 9 dollars, City or Staten Island. Call, or address No. 184 East 21st-st., two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable girl, as first-class cook, one who perfectly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 147 East 11th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK, by a North of Ireland Protestant woman; she understands her business in all its branches—soups, meats, game, pastry, jellies and cake; she is a good baker; will go any distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 31 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION, AS FIRST-rate cook, by a respectable Protestant woman; understands meats, soups and jellies, baking and pastry; also, English and French dishes; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1[illegible] 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer; is an excellent bread maker; understands cooking in all its branches; has got the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 64 West Washington place.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE WOMAN, a situation as good cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; no objection to assist in washing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable, middle-aged woman, as cook in a private family; is a first-rate cook, understands pastry and baking; is a first-rate washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 184 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant girl as good, plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a first rate baker. City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 East 13th-st., near Avenue B.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK by a respectable woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches; can give the most satisfactory reference. Can be seen at No. 63 West 21st-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WELSH WOMAN wants a situation as good cook; can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for three days at No. 125 Christopher-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT English woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with washing; understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts. JOHN GERITY.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wants a situation in a private family; has no objection to a genteel boarding-house; has no objection to go to New-York; is a good cook, washer and ironer; or will do general housework; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 207 Columbia-st., third door from Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable, young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of pastry and baking, jellies, and poultry, game and soups; would be willing to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 125 West 24th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, and to assist with the washing; is an excellent plain cook, and a good baker of bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days, at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT German girl, a situation as plain cook, baker, and first-rate washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful. Inquire at No. 181½ Broome-st., candy-store, for two days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS first-class cook and to help in the washing and ironing, by a very competent girl, with good City reference. Call during two days, at No. 118 16th-st., west of 6th-av.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—SITUATION wanted by a first-class cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give the best of City reference. Call or address No. 147 East 11th-st., 1st-av. and Avenue A. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A RESPECTAble woman is desirous to obtain a situation as above; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; has good City reference. Apply at No. 145 8th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN wishes to obtain a situation as good plain cook, and to do a moderate washing, or assist in washing and ironing, in a small, respectable private family; good City reference; will be heard of till engaged. Apply at No. 484 8th-av.

AS PLAIN COOK, OR GENERAL SERVANT.—A situation wanted (either in the city or country) by a smart, industrious servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer; neat, obliging, and trustworthy; will try to please, at moderate wages. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 113 Atlantic-st., near Henry, Brooklyn.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A very competent girl, with good reference, wants a situation as above. You can get her, or any other first-class servant you want, free of any charge, at the Private Servants' Institute, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A respectable Scotch Protestant girl, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation, in City or country, in either of the above capacities; will be found a good cook and baker, and excellent washer and ironer; has the best of reference. Apply at No. 378 6th-av., first floor, front. Wages moderate.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a competent person, as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, who thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 29 East 19th-st.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Scotch girl a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress; has good City references. Apply at No. 35 King-st., rear house, between McDougal and Varick sts. Call for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a small private family; good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant woman, to cook, wash and iron; no objection to the country. Apply for two days at 172 Mulberry-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

AS HOUSEMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion, by a Protestant girl, to do housework and take care of children; City reference. Call for two days, at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WASHING WANTED BY A competent laundress; can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting, &c.; gentlemen's washing carefully done, and on reasonable terms; or would take the washing of a small family by the month. Call at No. 240 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts., third floor, back room.

AS LAUNDRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a Protestant young woman as laundress, or chambermaid and fine washer; is a first-rate laundress; has the best of City references. Call for two days at No. 80 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—A COMPETENT NURSE, DISENgaged, wishes to engage or undertake the whole charge of invalid ladies, gentlemen or children; has a perfect knowledge of medicines and a long experience of her profession in Europe; has the best of City and medical references. Can be seen, for one week, at No. 94 West 20th-st.

AS NURSE.—A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A situation as nurse; is competent to take charge of an infant; would do chamberwork and take care of children; can do all kinds of plain sewing, and has the best of City reference. Call at No. 146 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts., in the rear, for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS nurse, by a woman accustomed to the care of children, and capable of taking the entire care of an infant. Can be seen, until engaged, at No. 15 5th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a very respectable woman, aged 25 years, as child's nurse, and to do light chamberwork, if required; and is experienced in case of sickness; no objections to go in a gentleman's family a short distance in the country; first-class City reference to be given. Call for a week, if not engaged, at No. 359 6th av., between 22d and 23d sts.; ring the front door bell.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITuation by a young Protestant girl, aged 16, to take care of childeren and wait on table. Apply at No. 272 1st-av., corner 16th-st. (over the grocery store.)

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young Welsh woman as wet nurse; good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 81 Laurens-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A REspectable young girl desires a situation in a private family, to mind children and do plain sewing; has some knowledge of dressmaking, and understands operating on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can give good reference. Call for two days, at her last employer's, No. 171 West 15th-st., near 8th av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a competent girl, with excellent City references, a situation as nurse and seamstress; takes charge of a baby from its birth; is quick at the needle or as chambermaid and waitress; wages, $7. Call at No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; has good City references. Call at No. 112 East 16th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; has the best of City references from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 602 6th-av., between 35th and 36th st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable girl as seamstress and chambermaid. Call at No. 182 West 33d-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman would like to engage as waitress in a good private family; understands her work thoroughly, and can give unexceptionable City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 49 University-place.

AS MATRON.—A WOMAN OF MATURE YEARS, accustomed to household cares and providing for a family, and experienced in the management and direction of servants, would like a situation as matron in some public institution, or as nurse to the sick, having the care of an invalid, or the care of a gentleman's house as housekeeper; can produce the highest recommendation for fidelity, ability, and obliging and discreet deportment. Call at No. 431 1st-av., 2d floor, one door below 26th-st.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls at very moderate wages, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., founded in 1842, where efficient domestics in every department can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from five to fifteen years. N. B.—Also on hand small girls and girls lately landed.

FREE TO EMPLOYERS.—HOUSEKEEPERS will please notice, that we furnish, free of any charge, female help, such as are well qualified and highly recommended to fill any station, in City or country—cooks, chambermaids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, houseworkers, &c. Call at LOWERRE'S first-class Agency, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

SERVANTS, PROTESTANT AND CATHOLIC, in great numbers, with investigated characters and qualifications, including German and French, Scotch and English, may be found at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. Lady in attendance. German and French languages spoken.

COOKS, CHAMBERMAIDS, WAITERS, NURSES, SEAMSTRESSES, HOUSEWORKERS, &c.—N. B. Positively none but nice, tidy, sober, honest, competent and obliging girls need come. Only good families and first-class servants furnished at LOWERRE'S office, No. 320 4th-av., near 25th-st.

A FRENCH MILLINER, WHO WORKS by the day, desires to have a few more customers as her time is not all engaged. Address MILLINER, No. 63 West 20th-st., corner 6th-av., up stairs.

A LADY WOULD LIKE TO OBTAIN A place in a gallery to color pictures, sell cases, &c., or would color lithographs, maps, or anything in that line. Address COLORIST, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—AN EXPERIENCED double-entry book-keeper wishes temporary employment; would engage for any period of time, however short, or would accept a permanent situation at a moderate compensation. Satisfactory City references given. Address A. M. B., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS BOOK-KEEPER OR ASSISTANT.—Situation wanted as book-keeper or assistant by a young man having over five years' experience in a house here, in some respectable firm; can procure best City reference. Address H. & K., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

AS CLERK.—WANTED A SITUATION AS clerk in a coal office; has had twenty-five years' experience in the business. Reference given if required. Address S. D. D., Box No. 168 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN—AS PASTRY COOK.—Wanted, employment by a Protestant Englishman and his wife, the man as coachman, &c.—thoroughly understands his business—the wife as first-class meat and pastry cook; both willing to make themselves generally useful; just left their last situations, with first-class City references; no objection to city or country. Can be seen for two days at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business. Has had many years experience; is a good and careful driver; has had much experience in the grooming and treatment of horses; will be found willing to make himself useful; good City reference. Address D. P., No. 144 East 24th-st., or Box No. 188 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a Protestant Scotchman; is single, and understands his business well; is not afraid of hard work; City or country; the best of City and country references. A note addressed to B. D., Box No. 195 *Times* Office, will be attended to, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a sober steady man; thoroughly understands his business; is a good driver and groom; has good City references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman by a steady man who can furnish the best of City reference as to capability and character. Address N., Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable German man as first-class coachman and gardener, in either City or country; has the best recommendation for steadiness, industry and knowledge of his occupation. Address FRANK, Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED by a young Englishman, a situation; he is a thorough groom and coachman; understands the care of horses well; is a very careful driver, and is willing to make himself generally useful; best of reference from his last employer. Address G. W. WATSON, Box No. 199 *Times* Office; or can be seen at Robert B. Story's, saddle and harness maker, No. 25 Fulton st., Brooklyn.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—A YOUNG man wants a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands his business and can come well recommended from his last place; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country. Address J. F., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a married man without incumbrance, who has a thorough knowledge of fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape grower; also understands laying out places or improving old ones; first-class references given. Address G. L. G., No. 876 Broadway.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a Scotchman, as gardener and land nurseryman thoroughly understands all the branches of the business. Apply at Andrew Reid's for T. O., No. 807 Broadway.

AS GARDENER, &c.—A YOUNG MAN ACquainted with all the branches of agriculture and gardening, wants a place either in the City or country; City and country reference given. Address P. K., Post-office, Morrisania.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—WANTED, a situation as groom and coachman by a respectable man; is perfectly sober and industrious, willing to make himself useful; has good reference from his last employers. Address for two days C. W., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A colored man, as waiter; thoroughly understands his business; best City reference. Can be seen at his present employer's No. 150 Madison-av.

COLORED WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a trustworthy colored man, who is very neat and tidy in appearance; understands his business well, and can give good references. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

METALS.

THOS. J. POPE, 92 JOHN-ST., N. Y., ANthracite and charcoal pig and bar iron, direct from furnaces and mills; ingot and old copper, antimony, spelter, tin, lead, &c.; railroad irons, old and new; cut nails.

CASH PAID FOR OLD NEWSPAPERS, pamphlets and blank books of every description.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON,
No. 25 Ann-st.,
Basement.

FINANCIAL.

HEMINWAY, NORWOOD & CO.,
STOCK AND BOND BROKERS,
No. 53 Exchange-place,

Buy and sell for Cash, or on Time, Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities, at the Board of Brokers, on commission exclusively.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK,
NO. 73 6TH-AV., CORNER OF WAVERLEY-PLACE.
JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1862.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors, at the rate of Five per Cent. per annum, on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, that may be entitled thereto; and Four per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, that may be entitled thereto; payable at the Bank during bank hours, on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20. Interest not drawn will be placed to the credit of depositors as principal and draw interest. The Bank is open daily, from 10 o'clock A. M. until 2 o'clock P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

D. A. CUSHMAN, President.
WASHINGTON R. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
JOHN S. DICKERSON, }

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
No. 429 CANAL, CORNER OF VARICK-ST.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M.

Deposits received on or before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

6 per cent. interest allowed on all sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THIS BANK HAS OPENED 7,142 ACCOUNTS, AND RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT $537,372 46 IN THE PAST 30 MONTHS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.
GARDNER S. CHAPIN, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
CHARTERED 1854.

Six per Cent. interest allowed on all sums from $1 to $1,000.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE 20TH JANUARY WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
STEPHEN S. CHILDS, Secretary.

GOVERNMENT CLAIMS ADJUSTED.

Claims upon the War and Navy Departments; the Treasury; Pension, Land and Census Bureaux; and the accounts of Army, Navy and Mail Contractors adjusted in person by our resident agent in Washington,

Hon. HORATIO KING,
late Postmaster-General of the United States.
JOHN B. MURRAY, Army and Navy Banker,
No. 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Claims are made up and forwarded to Washington daily.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.

RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 27, 1861.

Holders of certificates of a loan made to the undersigned by the bondholders of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad Company, are hereby requested to present the same to Messrs. MORAN BROTHERS, of New-York, on or after the 10th of January next, and receive the interest due thereon for the year 1861.

JAMES ROBB, Receiver.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD

AMERICAN GOLD
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
Bankers and dealers in Securities,
Nos. 41 and 43 Wall st.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1861.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, held at their Office in New-York this day, it was

Resolved, That an assessment of FIVE DOLLARS per share upon the Scrip Shares of the Capital Stock of the Company, be and the same is hereby called payable on the twentieth day of January, 1862; and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the Office of the Company in that City; and on the Stock registered in London, at the Office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & Co., London; and that parties desiring to pay their assessment in London, may pay the same at a rate of exchange sufficient to produce five dollars per share to the Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer books be closed on the afternoon of the 15th January next, and reopened on the 20th day of the same month; and that no transfer be permitted on or after that day of shares upon which the foregoing assessment shall not have been paid.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

The eighty-dollar certificates to be returned on payment of the above.

NOTICE.—THE BANK OF MONTREAL HAVING established an agency at Chicago, is prepared to do a general Banking business, and, in connection therewith, will attend to the collection of commercial paper in all accessible points throughout the West. Collections in interior points will be at the risk of owners, care being used in selecting the most reliable medium.

CHICAGO, Oct. 10, 1861. E. W. WILLARD, Agent.

Referring to the above, we are prepared to draw, purchase and collect upon Chicago on favorable terms.

We also purchase and collect upon the Canadas, and issue drafts and credits upon the various branches of the Bank of Montreal and the Union Bank of London.

RICHARD BELL and A. OGILVIE,
No. 32 Pine-st.,
Agents for the Bank of Montreal, New-York.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Dec. 16, 1861.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 8, 1862, for the election of eleven Directors, and for the transaction of important business relating to the purchase of that part of the Springfield, Mount Vernon and Pittsburgh Railroad lying between Delaware, Ohio, and Springfield, Ohio, and other business. The transfer books will be closed on the 27th inst., and remain closed until the 9th January next. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 1 3D-AV., (Opposite the Cooper Institute), Dec. 28, 1861.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS AT THE RATE of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at FIVE PER CENT. on sums over $500, will be payable on and after the 20th January.

Dividends not drawn will bear interest from 1st Jan., same as a deposit.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from 5 to 8 P. M.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open daily, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, from 4 to 7 P. M.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice-Presidents.
SYLVANUS S. WARD, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1861.

HOLDERS OF THE STOCK OF THIS company, as registered upon the books of the company at the close of business on the 15th day of January, 1862, will be entitled to Canceled Bonds Scrip for five dollars upon each share of stock held by them deliverable on or after the 1st day of February next; and parties holding certificates are hereby notified to have the same registered in their own names on or before the said 15th day of January.

THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR eleven Directors of this Bank, and for three Inspectors of the next succeeding election, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next. The poll will open at 1 o'clock and close at 2 P. M. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK, NO. 1 3d-av., opposite the Cooper Institute. Deposits made on or before the 11th of January will bear interest from the 1st of January.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 9 to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.

THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, No 153 BOWERY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 25, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this institution, for the ensuing year, and for three Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking house, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 8, 1862. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOUK, Cashier.

MARKET BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1861.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors of election, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 13th day of January next, between the hours of 10 and 1 o'clock. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

R. BAYLES, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK.—THE Stockholders of this institution are hereby notified that an election for directors for the ensuing year and for inspectors of the then next election will be held in the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th day of January next, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

[illegible]EST COUPONS OF THE THIRD [illegible] Bonds, Bonds of 1872, and Sinking Fund [illegible] will be paid on and after Jan. 1 at the Treasurer's [illegible].

W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

[illegible]HILL SAVINGS BANK, CORNER [illegible]-st. and 8th-av., open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. [illegible]ays and Saturdays until 7 P. M. Six per cent. [illegible] on all sums of $500 and under. Deposits made [illegible] Jan. 10 draw interest from the 1st.

THOS. CHRISTY, President.
[illegible] H. BULL, Secretary.

AN ELECTION OF FIVE TRUSTEES OF [illegible] NEW-YORK BALANCE DOCK COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., [illegible] of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and [illegible] the second WEDNESDAY of January next.—[illegible] New-York, Dec. 28, 1861.

JAS. B. NICHOLSON, Secretary

DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for five Directors of said Company will be held at the Company's office, in Dubuque, on MONDAY, Feb. 10, 1862.

JAMES M. McKINLEY, Secretary.

COLLECTIONS IN WASHINGTON, D. C.—Claims on any of the Departments, Quartermasters' accounts, and Notes payable in Washington, D. C., collected with promptness and on reasonable terms by

RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.

[illegible]MENTO VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons due 1st of January, 1862, on [illegible] first mortgage bonds of that Company will be [illegible] that day at the office of

SCHUCHARDT & GEBHARD.

FINANCIAL.

HIGHEST PREMIUM PAID FOR GOLD by F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 36 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,
CHATHAM-SQUARE,
JANUARY 1, 1862.

DIVIDEND.

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of Six (6) per Cent. per Annum on sums of $500 and under, and of five (5) per cent. per annum on sums over that amount, which have been on deposit three (3) or six (6) months previous to this date, will be paid on or after the 20th of January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 20, will draw interest as from Jan. 1.

M. D. VAN PELT, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

N. Y. EQUITABLE INSURANCE CO.
No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1862.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of TEN per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 9th inst.

The Transfer Books will be closed until that date.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1861.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months on the 1st day of January next, will be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, Jan. 20.

Interest not called for will be carried to the credit of depositors as principal.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and from 4 to 6 P. M., at No. 51 Chambers-st., east of Broadway.

JOSEPH STUART, President.
PETER CREBAR, Acc't.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent. out of the earnings of the Road, for the six months ending 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 2d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from this day until the morning of Monday, the 6th of January.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST.—The Trustees of this Institution have directed that interest, at the rate of Six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500, and Five (5) per cent. on all sums up to $1,000, and Four (4) per cent. over that amount, to be paid to all depositors entitled thereto, payable on and after Monday, the 20th day of January. All interest not withdrawn will draw interest as principal.

JOHN CASTREE, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

FIFTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND—BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held at their office, No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1861, it was—

Resolved, That the usual Dividend of (10) per cent. be paid upon the capital stock of the company, on and after the 2d day of January next, out of the profits for the last six months, leaving a balance of said earnings of 3½ per cent., which is added to the surplus fund.

By order, WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of (3½) Three and One-half per Cent. for the current six months, ending Dec. 31, which will be paid to the stockholders on and after THURSDAY, the 2d day of January next. The transfer books will remain closed until the 6th day of January. By order of the Board.

WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 153 Bowery, corner Broome-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, JERSEY CITY, Dec 31, 1861.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANnual Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., out of the earnings of the current six months, will be paid to the stockholders on and after MONDAY, Jan. 6, 1861. By order of the Board.

J. S. FOX, Cashier.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 108 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1861.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of 3 (three) Per Cent., payable on the first Monday of January next (6th proximo.) The Transfer Books will remain closed until the 9th January prox.

GEO. I SENEY, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent. on the capital stock of the Bank, for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 2d day of January next. The books of transfer will be closed from this date to the 6th day of January.

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
DEC. 17, 1861.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

ELEVENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a Dividend of THREE (3) per Cent. out of the earnings of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 10th January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed.

JAMES BUELL, Cashier.

CITIZENS' GAS LIGHT COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, No. 1 Post-office Building, Montague-st., BROOKLYN, Jan. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., payable on and after the 15th inst. Transfer books will be closed till the 15th inst. By order of the Board.

H. WARREN, Secretary.

THE PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th of January, 1862. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 31st to the 10th of January.

CHAS. A. MACY, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Three per Cent. on the capital of this Bank has this day been declared, payable on and after the 6th day of January next. By order.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Office No. 27 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Four Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., to which date the Transfer Books will remain closed.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

FIFTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand. NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1862.

WASHINGTON RITTER, Secretary.

BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of this Bank will be paid on the 15th inst. The transfer-books will be closed from the 8th till that day. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan. 2, 1862.

TENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on demand.

J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand.

JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

OFFICE PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 6, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable to stockholders on the 10th inst.

T. F. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 102 BROADWAY, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1862.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors has this day declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Seven Per Cent., payable on demand.

WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 65 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 26, 1861. The Board of Directors of this Company have, to-day, declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. (5) for six months, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1862.

JOHN BAKER, Secretary.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) per Cent. has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand.

WILLIAM JAFFRAY, Secretary.

PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE (3) PER CENT. has been declared payable to the stockholders on and after Jan. 6, 1862. By order of the board.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF TWELVE AND A half per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand.

EDWARD A. WALTON, Secretary.

BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable on and after Jan. 6.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of January, instant, for supplying one thousand cords of good sound merchantable oak, or other hard wood, at Fort Pickens, Florida, the delivery of which to commence as early as practicable, and to be completed within ninety (90) days after the signing of the contract. Bonds, with two sureties, will be required for the faithful performance of any contract which may be made, and persons offering will please mention in their bids the names of the persons whom they propose to offer as such sureties. Privilege reserved of rejecting all bids.

D. D. TOMPKINS, Col. and Asst. Q. M.-Gen.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—A SPECIAL meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place THIS DAY at 1 o'clock P. M. Also a special meeting TOMORROW, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., in reference to the proposed appointment of a Solicitor of Customs at New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE LIMITED PARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the firm of WOODWARD & LAWRENCE, wherein ROBERT T. WOODWARD and HENRY E. LAWRENCE were the general partners, and JOSEPH LAWRENCE and STILMAN S. CLAPP were the special partners, is dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by the general partners.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of WOODWARD, LAWRENCE & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Business at Nos. 91 Chambers and 73 Reade sts., to which place they will remove on or about Jan. 6.

ROBERT T. WOODWARD,
HENRY E. LAWRENCE,
FRANKLIN E. TAYLOR,
JOB C. BOWRON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of GOODHUE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The outstanding concerns of the house will be adjusted by either of the partners, who will use the signature of the firm in liquidation.

ROBERT C. GOODHUE,
CHARLES C. GOODHUE,
PELATIAH PERIT,
RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of WESTON & GRAY, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by GOODHUE & CO.

RICHARD WARREN WESTON,
HORACE GRAY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP FIRM of WILLIAM H. LEE & CO., heretofore composed of the undersigned, is this day dissolved by its own limitation. WM. H. LEE and JUSTIN A. BLISS will sign in liquidation.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
O. P. DORMAN,
GEO. D. PITKIN,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. GORDON McTAGGART.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEE, BLISS & CO., for the transaction of a general dry goods importing and jobbing business at Nos. 314 and 316 Broadway.

WILLIAM H. LEE,
JUSTIN A. BLISS,
GORDON McTAGGART,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. JOHN A. TWEEDY.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style or firm-name of PHINNEY, BLAKEMAN & MASON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either active partner will sign in liquidation.

ELIHU PHINNEY, JR.
BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
ALBERT MASON.
O. M. MITCHELL,
NEW-YORK, Jan 2, 1862. ELIHU PHINNEY.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm-name of BLAKEMAN & MASON, and will continue the business heretofore conducted by Phinney, Blakeman & Mason.

BIRDSEY BLAKEMAN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1862. ALBERT MASON.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing in this City under the name D. S. ARNOLD & CO., is this day dissolved by its own limitation. All business appertaining to this firm will be settled by the new firm of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., No 28 Warren-st.

D. S. ARNOLD, MADISON MIXTER.
H. F. DOOLITTLE, T. C. GOETCHIUS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861. LAWSON ARMS.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name of D. S. ARNOLD & CO., for the transaction of a general fancy goods importing and jobbing business, No. 28 Warren-st.

T. C. GOETCHIUS,
D. S. ARNOLD, LAWSON ARMS,
MADISON MIXTER. THOS. J. ROBERTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The debts will be collected and paid by EDWARD S. JAFFRAY, who will sign in liquidation.

J. R. JAFFRAY,
EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
ARTHUR W. JAFFRAY,
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

The business will be continued by the undersigned, under the firm of E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

EDWARD S. JAFFRAY,
J. W. BARROW.
No. 350 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of FISHER & CO., is THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent.

A. A. FISHER is authorized to sign in liquidation.

A. A. FISHER,
C. A. FISHER,
By A. A. Fisher, Attorney.
J. E. FISHER.

The undersigned will continue the business under the name and style of FISHER & CO.

BETHEL, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862. J. E. FISHER.

H. W. MASON RETIRES FROM OUR firm this day, and THEODORE S. FOWLER is admitted. The style of the firm will be LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO. from this date.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON.

H. W. MASON will remove to Boston, and continue the banking business at No. 119 Milk-st., under the firm of H. W. MASON & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOfore existing under the name of CHURCHILL, ROGERS & WETMORE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

(Signed) WM. H. CHURCHILL,
HENRY ROGERS,
THEODORE R. WETMORE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1861 No. 220 Pearl st.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF ANSON BAKER & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the late firm will please present the same to the undersigned, who will sign the name of the late firm, in liquidation.

CHARLES BAKER.
ANSON BAKER.
No. 47 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name and style of LEWIS HAVILAND & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent, from and after the 31st of December, 1861.

JOHN D. LEWIS will continue the business at the old stand, No. 101 Chambers-st., New-York.

Mr. ARTHUR M. COCK, the former Cashier, is authorized to sign the firm name in liquidation.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF KIRTLAND & CO. having been dissolved by the death of the senior partner, and also by limitation of time, the undersigned will settle the business of said firm, and will also continue the Banking business in his own name, at No. 24 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1862. H. W. PALMER.

LEGAL NOTICES.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF ROBERT H. COLES, Surrogate of the County of Westchester Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWARD CORNING, late of the town of Rye, in said County, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Administrators of all and singular the goods, chattels and credits of the said deceased, at the office of JOHN E. PARSONS, No. 64 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March, A. D. 1862.—Dated Sept. 16, A. D. 1861.

JASPER E. CORNING, } Administrat's.
JOHN E. PARSONS, }
s18-law6mW

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALBEMARL H. WASHBURN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at his place of business, No 36 Barclay-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of February next. Dated Aug. 1, 1861.

HENRY A. WASHBURN,
au7-law6mW* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against William Clark, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of J. Whitehead, No. 99 East 38th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fifth day of February next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 19th day of August, 1861.

JOSEPH WHITEHEAD, Administrator.
HARRIET L. CLARK, Administratrix.
au21-law6mW*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. VANSTAVOREN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No 58 West 35th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fifteenth day of June next. Dated, NEW-YORK, the 7th day of December, 1861.

Dec.18-law6mW* EMMA VANSTAVOREN, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CARLYSLE T. WEEKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of STEPHEN H. THAYER, Esq., No. 160 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 2, 1861.

jy3-law6mW* ELIZA ANN WEEKS,
Administratrix.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CAUTION.—WE HAVE GOOD REASON TO BElieve that a man by the name of MOORE, by false representations, is collecting money in the name of "the Brooklyn Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor." This man is an impostor, and has no connection with the Association; he is a large sized man, of good address, and well calculated to deceive. GEO. HALL, President.

S. BAYLISS, General Agent

WESTCHESTER COUNTY BACK TAXES.—The undersigned will be at No. 276 Canal-st., on the 9th and 10th day of January, to attend to the payment of back taxes on Westchester County property, advertised for sale on the 20th inst. Property to let, for sale, or exchange; some land, for which carpeting or dry goods will be taken in exchange.

JOHN STEVENS.

COAL, &C.

COAL.—LEHIGH, PEACH ORCHARD AND LOcust Mountain, warranted to be pure articles, properly screened; also, first qualities of Liverpool, Orrel and English house-cannel. All at lowest market prices.

HENRY REEVE,
Corner of Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN.—STEAMERS LEAVE AT 3 P. M. Passengers going further take the train from there at 11 P. M., or remain on board till morning.

MEDICAL.

[illegible] CONSTITUTION WATER.

THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR DIABETES IRRITATION OF THE NECK OF THE BLADDER. Inflammation of the Kidneys, and Catarrh of the Bladder, Strangury and Burning, or Painful Urinating, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit, and Mucous or Milky Discharges after Urinating.

For sale by all Druggists. Price $1.

WM. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
Morgan & Allen, General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETters patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM. TRIESEMAR No. 2 completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms; obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as other deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four $3 cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., (four doors from Macdougal-st.,) New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, forwarded to any part of the world. Attendance and consultation from 11 to 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. Barrow, from

WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York,
And J. WORTHINGTON,
No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

"NEW MEDICAL BOOK.—DR. BOSTWICK'S Work on Seminal Diseases, Hints Before and After Marriage, Nervous Debility, Impotency and Kindred Affections, &c., &c., is before us, and we do not hesitate to say it is without exception the most truthful and useful work of the kind ever published, and it will be hailed by the profession as well as the public as a great benefactor to mankind. Quackery is here exposed and the truth told. It should be in every family, and in the hands of every young man and woman in the land."—*Boston Medical and Surgical Journal*.

Mailed by Richardson, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Godfrey's, No. 831 Broadway; and by Dr. B. at his office, No. 35 East 12th-st., six doors west of Broadway, where Dr. B. will continue the practice of medicine and surgery. Price $1. All interviews and communications strictly confidential.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other delicate diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 12 Laight-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $3 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 10 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE —Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents in specie or postage-stamps, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, Albany, N. Y.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee, $5.

HO, YOUNG MAN!—YOU CAN NEVER BE cured by medicine. What you need is information. Knowledge is power. Read a tract! I will send you for a dime, (no stamps,) and learn how you may avoid ruin without a doctor. LA ROY SUNDERLAND, Boston, Mass.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three cent stamps, 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.

Winter Arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 4, 1861.

For Albany—10.30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. depot.

For all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't. Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz: 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo; 8:15 A. M., Mail; 9:15 A. M., Milk, daily; 11 A. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations; 5 P. M., Night Express daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Accommodation.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, FOR LONG BRANCH, SHREWSBURY, SQUAN, TOMS RIVER, &c.—On and after Monday, Oct. 28, the NAUSHON will leave New-York at 3 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars for the above places. Returning, Express train will leave Bergen at 6:50 A. M., and Long Branch at 7:25 A. M. Freight train leaves Bergen at 12¼ P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.

Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:40 and 5.30 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10.15 P. M.	10:40 P. M. Sundays (included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9:30 A. M., for Greenport; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for North Islip, and Saturday to Yaphank; 9:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Syosset; 9:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 9:30 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6 P. M. for Jamaica. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 9:15 A. M. and 12:05, 4:25 and 6:05 P. M., for Munsey at 4:25 P. M., and for Sufferns at 9:15 A. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COUPE-HORSE WANTED.—THE ADVERtiser wants to purchase a fine stylish coupé-horse; he must be young, perfectly sound and gentle. Any person having such a one, and desirous of parting with him at a low figure, for cash, may hear of a purchaser by addressing MERCHANT, *Herald* Office, giving full particulars as to age, price, color, &c., &c. No attention will be paid to any other.

EUROPE.—TWO LADIES GOING TO ITALY, through England and France, would take charge of commissions and children, or of ladies in feeble health not accustomed to travel and requiring friendly services. Ladies desirous of going to Italy to study art would do well to inquire. Both ladies belong to good society, and speak five languages correctly. Most satisfactory references given on both sides of the Atlantic. Address or call on Madame B., at Dr. Trall's, No. 15 Laight-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
ENTRANCES BROADWAY AND 13TH-ST.

Proprietor and Manager....................Mr. Wallack.
Stage Manager....................Mr. Lester Wallack.

NOTICE—It is respectfully intimated there will be no free list or complimentary admissions, excepting only the usual privileges of the Press.

The unexampled and most triumphant success attending the revival of STANDARD COMEDIES, induces Mr. WALLACK to increase their number, and continue the performance of them for some time to come, changing and alternating them so as to present a different Play

EACH EVENING.

The comedies will be given with NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY BY Mr. ISHERWOOD.

Superb furniture and appointments.
Scrupulously correct costumes.
Sparkling and appropriate music, under the direction of Mr. STOEPEL.

WEDNESDAY,
Will be acted (first time here) Holcroft's Comedy, in five acts, of
THE ROAD TO RUIN.

Harry Dornton	Mr. Lester Wallack.
Old Dornton	Mr. Blake.
Goldfinch	Mr. C. Fisher.
Mr. Sulky	Mr. G. Holland.
Mr. Silky	Mr. John Sefton.
Mr. Milford	Mr. Reynolds.
Mr. Smith	Mr. Browne.
Jacob	Mr. Young.
Williams	Mr. Moore.
The Tennis Marker	Mr. Parsloe.
The Footman	Mr. Convers.
The Hatter	Mr. Parkes.
Widow Warren	Mrs. Vernon.
Sophia	Miss Mary Gannon.
Jenny	Mrs. Reeves.

THURSDAY,
(Second time,)
LONDON ASSURANCE.

In consequence of the very crowned audience (notwithstanding the inclement weather) and the disappointment of hundreds in obtaining seats on Monday, to witness it, it will be repeated to-morrow night.

FRIDAY,
(Second time,)
LOVE FOR LOVE.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,
PLAYING WITH FIRE,
and
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.

Having each been received with enthusiastic applause and laughter, by crowded audiences, due notice will be given of their repetition.

Doors open at 7; begin at 7½; performance to conclude before 11.

WINTER GARDEN.

The Management has pleasure in announcing the first appearance of

MR. J. S. CLARKE,

in his extraordinary personation of "Tilly Slowboy," in Bourcicault's beautiful drama of

DOT,

whose cowlike gambols and little errors of judgment, as pictured by Dickens, "were the continual means of bringing the baby's head into contact with deal boards, dressers, stair-rails, bed-posts, and other foreign substances." The part of Tilly was originally played in England by Mr. Wright and Mr. Buckstone, two of the greatest Comedians of the age, but all illustrations of the CRICKET ON THE HEARTH are admittedly far inferior to this version of Bourcicault's, perhaps the most effective play of modern times.

Dot, Miss Fanny Browne; Bertha, Miss Ada Clifton; Mrs. Fielding, Mrs. Walcot; John Perrypingle, Mr. Pearson; Caleb, Mr. Barton Hill; Ned Plummer, Mr. Davenport; Tarleton, Mr. Davidge.

It will be preceded by the comedy of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE
Brown, the Broker....................Mr. J. S. Clarke.

GOTTSCHALK'S CONCERTS.

The public are respectfully informed that MR. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, THE GREAT PIANIST, Will arrive by the next steamer from Havana, and his first concert in New-York will take place ten days after his arrival.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL connected with the Christian Church, meeting at No. 74 West 17th-st., near 6th-av., will take place on THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. A beautiful banner will be presented to the school. Tickets 15 cents; for sale at the door.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE FESTIVAL.—The ladies of the Elm-place Congregational Church will hold a festival at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, Fulton-av., corner Hoyt-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1862. Music by the Choir. Tickets 50 cents, supper included.

LECTURES.

FREE COURSE OF LECTURES ON SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCIENCE AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE.—The Trustees announce that Hon. Benj. Nott, of Albany, has accepted their invitation to deliver a course of six lectures on *Social and Political Science*, in the large Hall of the Cooper Union, on FRIDAY, Jan. 10, at 8 P. M., and on the five succeeding Fridays.

Tickets for the course can be had gratis on application at the Office or Free Reading-room of the Cooper Union.

ABRAM S. HEWITT, Secretary.

A LECTURE WILL BE DELIVERED BEfore the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the lecture room of said Church, by Hon. STEWART L. WOODFORD. Subject—*Truthfulness*. Admission free.

C. STEADMAN FRENCH, President.
RUFUS H. THOMAS, Secretary.

THE RENOWNED POLEMIC DEBATER and theologian, TRESHAM GREGG, D. D., late of London and Dublin, will lecture before the American Protestant Association, at Irving Hall, (opposite the Academy of Music,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9. Subject: *The Past and Future of the Irish Nation*. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. JOHN REID, Secretary.

REV. MATTHEW HALE SMITH WILL lecture on *The War for the Union, with Glimpses of Camp Life*, in the South Baptist Church, (Rev. Mr. BURLINGHAM'S,) on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 7½ P. M. All are invited. Singing by the Sunday school.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO, IN SINGING and in the French language, given by an experienced Professor from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Terms: Music, $10; both, $15. Most satisfactory reference to present pupils. Address H., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE, AND UPRIGHT.

A full assortment of these unrivaled instruments for sale, at the lowest prices, by the manufacturers, at their warerooms, 506 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.

THE HORACE WATERS PIANOS AND Melodeons and Alexandre Organs, and T. Gilbert & Co.'s celebrated Æolian Pianos, are the finest instruments for parlor and churches now in use. A large assortment can be seen at the new warerooms, No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., which will be sold at extremely low prices. Pianos and melodeons, from sundry makers, new and second-hand, to let, and rent allowed, if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Sheet music, music books and all kinds of music merchandise at war prices. A pianist in attendance will try new music.

POPULAR MUSIC BY THOMAS BAKER.—The Christmas Carroll, Schottisch; The popular Laura Keene Waltz—Price 35c. each. Operatic Quadrilles, Trovatore, Traviata, Lucrezia Borgia, Etoile du Nord—35c. each. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway, and all Music stores.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES

In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS.—First-class. For sale, to let, or sold on installments, on favorable terms. Peloubet Harmoniums, one, two or three banks of keys, $135 to $400. Cottage Pianos, fully warranted, 6¾ and 7-octave, $150 to $250.

J. M. PELTON, 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., No. 487 BROADway.—We are selling our Pianos very cheap to accommodate holiday purchasers. A new scale 7¼ octave piano is much admired.

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100 NEW PIANO-FORTES OF OUR OWN make to hire, and the rent applied to the purchase. FIRTH, POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 Fifth-av., corner 26th-st., New-York,
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

Classes—TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Classes—WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in N. Y.
Circulars for terms, &c., may be had at either Academy.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING CLASSES, at Mrs. STEERS' No. 56 West 11th-st., near 5th-av., will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst., at 4½ o'clock P. M., and SATURDAY at 4. The TUESDAY and FRIDAY class, second term, at 3 o'clock P. M. Pupils admitted after the 6th inst. Circulars can be had as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 59 West 14th-st. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Mondays and Thursdays. Quarter commences from the day of entry. Private Classes and Schools attended.

EXPRESSES.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ARMY EXPRESS COMPANY, } No. 32 Broadway, New-York. }

Our fast freight line through to Washington (all rail) in 48 hours. Having completed extra facilities we are prepared to receive and forward all kinds of property to Washington, Alexandria, Annapolis, Fortress Monroe, Newport's News, Camp Hamilton, Hatteras Inlet, Port Royal and Charleston and Savannah Blockading Squadrons, at fair rates of transportation. Agencies are established at the above points under official sanction. Drafts granted on Washington or at Washington on New-York. Mark packages Army Express, and deliver at No. 32 Broadway, up to 4 o'clock daily.

DAVIS, BELDEN & CO., Managers.

SKATES.

SKATES, SKATES, SKATES

and straps of every description. Fogg's patent lever buckle on straps. FREDERICK STEVENS,
No. 215 Pearl-st.

PARTIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST ICE CREAM, in forms, at three shillings per quart. Ice Cream sent to any part of the City. Established in 1833. JAMES TABOR, No. 243 Bleecker-st., opposite Leroy-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

POSITIVELY NO FREE LIST.
ALL THE HOLIDAY ATTRACTIONS CONTINUED.
With additional novelties, rare and wonderful.
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
CROWDED DAY AND NIGHT!
Audiences delighted, and universally pronounce
THE BOWER OF BEAUTY by far the
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
FINEST FAIRY PIECE IN THE WORLD!
It will be produced this Afternoon and Evening.
The following novelties are to be seen at all hours:
THE CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
THE HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
THE HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
THE HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
THE HANDSOMEST FAT GIRL,
and the largest
MOUNTAIN OF HUMAN FLESH
ever seen, 18 years old, and weighs 624 pounds
THE GREAT LIVING WHALE,
From the Coast of Labrador, is convalescent, and
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!
EATS ½ BUSHEL OF LIVE EELS DAILY!
THE LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS,
From the River Nile, in Egypt.
THE GRAND AQUARIA,
With its myriads of Living Fish; 8 LARGE SPECKLED BROOK TROUT; 12 LIVING SEA HORSES, GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON, MONSTER SNAKES, HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, &c. &c.
Admission to all, 25 cents; Children under 10, 15 cents

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

THIS WEDNESDAY
POSITIVELY THE LAST NIGHT
OF THE
TWO NEW PIECES
CALLED
LITTLE TOM;
OR, A CHRISTMAS CAROL,
And
ROBINSON CRUSOE.
THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, 1862,
Will be presented the
CELEBRATED COMEDY
OUR
AMERICAN
COUSIN.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

TRAGEDY NIGHT.
Second appearance of the
BEST DRAMATIC COMPANY IN THE WORLD.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1862,
HAMLET.

Mark the distribution of characters:
Hamlet....................Mr. E. L. Davenport.

In the scholarly and natural rendition of this character, the management claim for the above artist the title of the

BEST LIVING REPRESENTATIVE.

Ghost	Mr. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Laertes	Mr. Wm. Wheatley.
King Claudius	Mr. Geo. Ryer.
Polonius	Mr. Mark Smith.
First Gravedigger	Mr. T. Placide.
Queen	Mrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr.
Ophelia	Mrs. Julia B. Barrow.

ON SATURDAY—A GRAND MATINEE.

PRICES.—Admission, (to all parts of the house,) 50 cents; Secured Parquette Stalls, 75 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; curtain rises at 7½.

Box-office open daily from 8 A. M. till 5 P. M.

CAPT. WILLIAMS'
FIFTEENTH WEEK.
WHALING VOYAGE.

Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock, EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 3 o'clock. Admission, 25 cents; Children, 13 cents.

BANJO TAUGHT—BANJO TAUGHT,
MR. GEORGE C. DOBSON,
THE KING BANJOIST OF AMERICA,

will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient performer on the Banjo for the sum of $5. Call and satisfy yourself in regard to Mr. DOBSON'S ability as a performer and a teacher. GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 69 Christopher-st., a few doors of 4th-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

PASSPORTS.—All persons leaving the United States will require to have *Passports* from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New-York call at Cork harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. Muir.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. Cook.	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AMERICA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 1.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, January 8.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 15.
CANADA, Muir, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 22.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, January 29.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therefor therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR EUROPE.

By order of the Secretary of State, all passengers leaving the United States are required to provide themselves with passports before they will be allowed on board the steamer.

Passengers will not be subjected to any trouble or delay in procuring them if they call for instructions at the Company's Offices, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL—Landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

ETNA	SATURDAY, Jan. 11
KANGAROO	SATURDAY, Jan. 18
CITY OF BALTIMORE	SATURDAY, Jan. 25

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33
First Cabin to Paris	85	Steerage to Paris	38
First Cabin to Hamburg	85	Steerage to Hamburg	35

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown, First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.

For further information apply, in Liverpool, to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to WM. INMAN, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship
COLUMBIA,
R. ADAMS, U. S. N., Commander,

will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for Havana direct, on THURSDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

Passengers must provide themselves with passports before going on board.

All letters must pass through the Post-office.

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMship BREMEN, H. WESSELS commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 12 o'clock M.
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf at Jersey City, on

TUESDAY	Jan. 7, 1862	MONDAY	March 3
TUESDAY	Feb. 4, 1862	SATURDAY	March 29

Passage money to Nassau	$45
Passage money to Havana	60

All persons leaving the United States are required to have passports from the authorities of their respective countries, countersigned by the Secretary of State at Washington, or by the Passport Agent at port of embarkation.

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE SPLENDID BRITISH steamship DAMASCUS, JOHN ROSKELL, Esq., Commander, at Pier No. 4 North River, will sail for Liverpool direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock. This vessel is a great favorite in the Mediterranean as a first-class passenger ship, and offers very superior accommodations. Carries a stewardess. A limited number of first-class passengers will be taken, at the lowest rates. Passengers must be on board at 11 A. M. on the day of sailing. Apply to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents,
No. 54 South-st.

REMITTANCE TO IRELAND, &c.—TAPSCOTT & CO. continue to draw drafts, as they have done for the past twenty-five years. Those wishing to remit money to their friends can be supplied with drafts for any amount, payable on demand in any part of Great Britain or Ireland, by applying at their old-established place of business, No. 86 South-st., New-York.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

FINE OLD WINES AND BRANDIES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. HUGHES & SON are now selling the best old Bourbon, Monongahela, Scotch, Irish and Rye Whiskies at the lowest market prices. A variety of fine brandies and gins constantly on hand. Also an assortment of syrups and cordials for bar and table use. We ask particular attention to our fine old cider brandy, port, sherry, Madeira, claret and other wines in variety. WM. HUGHES & SON, Nos. 319 and 321 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., N. Y.

IMPORTANT FROM THE UPPER POTOMAC.

Retirement of the Rebels from the Vicinity of Hancock.

An Attack on Gen. Kelly's Command Expected.

EXAGGERATED REPORTS CORRECTED.

FREDERICK, Md., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The latest intelligence received from Hancock last night states that Gen. JACKSON had retired, leaving only a battery and an infantry guard in sight.

The result of the shelling is unimportant. One rebel officer was seen to fall from his horse, and is believed to have been killed.

None are reported killed or wounded on our side.

JACKSON's force consisted of ten regiments, with a large baggage and supply train, and ten days' cooked rations.

It is not known where he went, but it is surmised that he intends to attack Gen. KELLY's command.

Gen. BANKS, Third Brigade, left here at 5 o'clock yesterday morning, and arrived at Hagerstown, which is twenty-six miles, at 5 o'clock yesterday evening. No stragglers were left along the route. This march was performed through three to four inches of snow. The brigade will probably reach Hancock at noon to-day.

Gen. LANDER has been assigned to the command of Gen. KELLY's division, and Gen. WILLIAMS takes command at Hancock.

The latest from Hancock reports all quiet.

The extravagant reports of our being cut up are all false.

The Connecticut Fifth returned last Thursday from Hancock, and marched again with the Third Brigade, to which they are attached, yesterday morning. They have not been attacked, as stated, nor have they been in a position to be attacked since they left Hancock, yesterday week.

AFFAIRS IN MISSOURI.

Important Dispatches Received in St. Louis—Col. Jennison's Movements—Punishing the Rebels in Western Missouri, &c.

SEDALIA, Mo., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

An express messenger from Col. NUGENT's regiment, stationed at West Point, Bates County, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis, with important dispatches to Gov. GAMBLE. He left Bates County on Friday, and reports that Col. JENNISON had burned Austin, in Cass County, instead of Rose Hill. Col. JENNISON, after leaving Austin, went northeast.

The Union men in Johnson County are so much exasperated at the outrages of the rebels that nothing but National troops will save Lexington and Warrensburgh from being burned.

The movements of Col. JENNISON are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson County and their dupes, will be bagged.

A Government train of about twenty wagons and 75 men is reported to have been captured about five miles northeast of Georgetown, by a party of rebels. Word was conveyed to Col. THAYER, of the First Nebrask Regiment, at Georgetown, who promptly dispatched a party in persuit.

THE ASSESSMENTS OF REBELS IN ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

In consequence of disproportionate assessments having been made on rebels in this city, Gen. HALLECK has appointed a new Board of Assessors to revise the old list and make such changes as they deem proper.

All other proceedings will be in accordance with the original order, and the Board are enjoined to assess no individual unjustly, as there will be no further appeal from their decision.

There is no doubt that WM. A. HALL is elected to Congress from the Third, and THOS. L. PRICE from the Fifth District.

OPERATIONS IN WESTERN MISSOURI.

COL. JENNISON ON THE KANSAS BORDER—PROSPECT OF A LONG STAY—SCOURING THE COUNTRY FOR REBELS, ETC.

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP JOHNSON, MORRISTOWN, }
CASS COUNTY, Mo., Friday, Dec. 27, 1861. }

We left our encampment near West Point on Christmas Day. The advance with Col. ANTHONY reached this place early the same day. This is in Cass County, about six miles of the State line, and ten miles from Harrisonville. There was but little forage to be procured in Butler County, and too great distance to haul the same. Detachments sent out to hunt encampments reported a flouring mill in working order at this place, a number of empty buildings, and a large quantity of wheat still unthrashed, as also plenty of forage. As the object of our movement here was to protect the State border, Col. JENNISON determined to take up quarters here, because of its vicinity to Kansas.

Morristown is a small place of some fifty buildings. But two or three families reside here now, the majority of the remainder being in the Southern army or their guerilla auxiliaries. There have been three different rencontres in the town or vicinity since the commencement of the civil war—one between the rebels and Col. JENNISON, when he was at the head of a company of scouts; again in August, when the gallant Col. H. P. JOHNSON, of the Fifth Kansas, fell pierced by the bullets of the traitors. Since then, Maj. DEAN, of the Cass County Guards, has had a skirmish with the rebels about two miles from the town. The camp was named in honor of the gallant soldier who fell here.

The march of the two divisions of Col. JENNISON's command proved that no noteworthy force of the rebels was to be found in the northern counties of Western Missouri. There was nothing west of La Fayette, or the eastern part of Johnson County. The reports of PRICE's marching north, which have reached the East, it was quite evident, were not accurate, as the evidence of our march and the information of scouts prove to our satisfaction.

A messenger reached here from Col. MONTGOMERY's camp, with a dispatch from Col. JUDSON, at Fort Scott. This is direct information of PRICE's movements, and may be relied upon. It is not at all probable that the astute Missourian has any such intention as Col. JUDSON ascribes to him.

HEADQUARTERS, SIXTH KANSAS REGIMENT, }
FORT SCOTT, Kan., Tuesday, Dec. 24. }

To Col. Jennison Commanding First Cavalry:

SIR:—Four men of Capt. GRENO's Company, Sixth Regiment, Kansas Volunteers, who were taken prisoners on Clear Creek, Vernon County, Mo., on the 6th of December, thirty-five miles east of this place by Capt. GATEWOOD's company of the rebel army, and were then taken to Gen. PRICE's Headquarters, Osceola, Mo., have just returned from the army—having been released upon parole—state that they arrived at Gen. PRICE's camp on the 7th inst., and were detained there two weeks. The army consisting of Gens. PRICE's, RAIN's, STEIN's, PARSON's and HAIN's Divisions, being the whole of the Confederate army under command of Gen. PRICE) on Thursday broke up camp at Osceola, and moved in a south or southwesterly direction, passing through Humansville to Bear Creek, (when the prisoners were released on Friday evening last, the 20th inst.,) about 35 miles from Osceola, and 7 miles west of Bolivar. The prisoners understood that the enemy were making forced marches (thinking the Federal troops were marching on them from Sedalia) south to join McCULLOCH and McBRIDE. McCULLOCH is said to be in command of the Cherokees. The prisoners estimate, from all information received, that the force of the rebels amounted to not over 18,000. The rebels state that as soon as the junction is formed they will march upon Fort Scott, Kansas, and lay waste the country to St. Joseph. They are well armed. The prisoner counted twenty pieces of artillery.

Respectfully, W. R. JUDSON,
Colonel Sixth Kansas.

A contraband has just arrived from Stockton, Mo., and states the army camped at Melville, 16 miles south of Stockton, on Saturday night, and were striking west of Springfield, fearing an attack from Sussex.

W. R. J.

Great activity prevails in camp preparing for winter quarters. It is possible the troops may stay here some weeks, and stables will have to be built for horses and stock, as also in providing warehouses for the Quartermaster, and commissary stores. A portion of the command is still stationed at West Point, consisting of NEWGENT's Cass County Home Guards, and four companies of the Eighth Kansas, under Col. WESSELS. A daily Express has been organized in both directions between Fort Leavenworth, Kansas City, this point, Col. MONTGOMERY's Camp, near Mound City, and Fort Scott. This will give us ample time to move to any place for the protection of the border.

Detachments have been sent in all directions to scour the neighboring country. Two bands have been plundering the Union people and making incursions into Kansas. These gangs were led by men named MARSHALL and MAJORS, but since the news of our presence in the county, they have left. Their camps in the timber on the Grand River were found and destroyed. Some of the property taken by them was also recovered to-day. Movements are expected east and south in a day or two. Strong detachments will be sent out on the hunt for some trains of provision and stock reported to be moving toward PRICE.

H. J.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrival of More Released Prisoners—Reported Repulse of National Troops in South Carolina—Letters from the South, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Jan. 6, }
via BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Jan. 7. }

A flag of truce from the flag-ship this afternoon brought from Norfolk Capt. RALPH HUNT, of Co. 6 First Kentucky Regiment, and Lieut. IVES, of Co. G Seventy-ninth New-York, released prisoners of war from Richmond, completing the number to 250.

The Southern papers received contain no news except a telegraphic dispatch that the National troops had been repulsed in South Carolina, and forced to take refuge under the cover of their gunboats on North Edisto Island.

The accumulation of letters sent to this place for transmission to prisoners of war and others at the South, has become so large, that the members of Gen. WOOL's Staff, who are employed in their examination, cannot attend to a third of those that arrive daily. Orders will soon be issued, probably, to limit in some way the number which are allowed to pass, and, in the meantime, all persons desiring to communicate with friends in the South, are requested to make the letters as few and as brief as possible. There are now several thousand waiting to be examined, and many of these which are too long will be destroyed without being read.

The United States steam-transport *Spaulding* sails for Hatteras this afternoon. Among the passengers are CHARLES HENRY FOSTER, United States Marshal for North Carolina.

The sloop-of-war *Jamestown* arrived last night.

The Coast Survey schooner *Bibb* arrived this morning.

NEWS FROM THE REBEL STATES.

THE FIGHT AT DRANESVILLE.

Gen. J. E. B. STUART has made a detailed report of the battle of Dranesville. His forces were as follows:

Eleventh Virginia Volunteers, Col. S. GARLAND, Jr.; Sixth South Carolina Volunteers, Lieut.-Col. SECREST; Tenth Alabama Volunteers, Col. J. H. HARVEY; First Kentucky Volunteers, Col. THOMAS H. TAYLOR—making an aggregate force of 1,600 infantry; Sumter Flying Artillery, four pieces, Capt. A. S. CUTTS; 1,000 North Carolina Cavalry, Maj. GORDON.

After detailing various preliminary movements, the report proceeds as follows:

When our forces took their position, the fire of the artillery caused great commotion in the enemy's lines, and a part evidently took to their heels. The right wing was ordered forward, and the Tenth Alabama rushed with a shout in a shower of bullets, under the gallant lead of their Colonel, FORNEY, and Lieut.-Col. MARTIN, the latter falling in the charge. A part of this regiment crossed the road and took position along a fence, from which the enemy felt the trueness of their aim at short range. The Colonel was here severely wounded, and had to retire. In his absence, the command devolved upon Maj. WOODWARD.

The Eleventh Virginia, holding position on the right of the Tenth Alabama, were not so much exposed to the enemy's fire, and consequently suffered less. The Sixth South Carolina gradually gained ground also to the front, and being, with the Tenth Alabama, exposed to the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters from a two-story brick house, suffered most.

My orders to Col. TAYLOR, First Kentucky, were given through Col. FORNEY; and I soon knew, by the commotion on my left, that it was in place. The thicket where the Sixth South Carolina and First Kentucky operated was so dense that it was impossible to see either their exact position or their progress in the fight, and I regret to say that the First Kentucky and the Sixth South Carolina mistook each other for the enemy, and a few casualties occurred in consequence, but with that exception, the whole force acted with admirable unison, and advanced upon the enemy with the steadiness of veterans, driving him several times from his position with heavy loss.

When the action had lasted about two hours I found that the enemy, being already in force larger than my own, was recovering from his disorder and receiving heavy reinforcements. I could not, with my small numbers, being beyond the reach of reinforcements, force his position without fearful sacrifice, and seeing that his artillery, superior to our own in number and position only, was pouring a destructive fire into Cutt's Battery, I decided to withdraw the latter at once, preparatory to retiring from the field—judging, too, that I had given our wagons ample time to get out of the reach of the enemy. The battery suffered greatly. Its position was necessarily such that it could fire only to the front, and the caissons and limbers had no cover whatever from such a fire. Three or four cannoneers had been shot at their posts, and several wounded, and every shot of the enemy was dealing destruction on either man, limber or horse.

The conduct of the brave, true and heroic CUTTS attracted my admiration frequently during the action, now acting No. 1, and now as gunner, and still directing and disposing the whole with perfect self-command and a devotion to his duty that was, I believe, scarcely ever equaled. He executed my order to withdraw his battery, under a richochet fire of great accuracy. One piece I found it necessary to detail some infantry (Eleventh Virginia) to assist in conducting it to the rear, which was done by them under great personal exposure.

Having secured the artillery, I sent orders to the four regimental commanders to disengage themselves from the enemy and retire slowly and in perfect order to the railroad, where a stand would be made. This delicate duty was performed admirably, and our troops marched back leisurely, bringing with them all the wounded that could be found. The men gathered up their blankets as they passed the points where they had been deposited before the fight. I regret to say, however, that one of the regiments reached the road this side of their blankets and knapsacks, thus missing them entirely, a circumstance which the enemy will construe into precipitate flight.

The enemy was evidently too much crippled to follow, and after a short halt at the railroad, I proceeded to Fryingpan Church, where the wounded were cared for.

Early next morning, with two fresh regiments furnished me, (the Ninth Georgia and the Eighteenth Virginia,) a detachment of cavalry, under Lieut.-Col. BAKER, I proceeded toward the scene of action of the previous day, the cavalry being sent in advance. Learning that the enemy had evacuated Dranesville and had left some of our wounded there, I pushed on to that place to recover them and take care of the dead. I found our dead on the field, and proceeded at once to remove them all to Centreville, for interment. The wounded (about ten) were left by the enemy in a house at Dranesville, who intended to send for them the next day. They had been cared for with the utmost devotion by several of the ladies of the place. They were also removed to Centreville, except two, who were not able to survive the removal, and at their own desire and the Surgeon's advice, were left in charge of the ladies.

As to the strength of the enemy, if the current statements of citizens residing on his route of march can be credited, he had fifteen regiments of infantry, several batteries, and seven companies of cavalry. The latter had started in the direction of our wagons just before the action began, but were then recalled.

Our wounded, who were for the time prisoners, say that the enemy's loss was acknowledged by them to be very heavy, and among the killed or mortally wounded, was Col. KANE, of Utah notoriety, and citizens living below, declare that they carried off twenty wagon loads of killed and wounded, besides many dead before them on their horses, and that as soon as their dead and wounded were removed they left the field precipitately, leaving behind much of the material which we left on the field, but which we recovered the next day.

The report concludes by declaring the fight a "glorious success." The Confederate loss is set down at 43 killed, 143 wounded, and 8 missing. The number of killed has been increased by subsequent deaths.

FROM CHARLESTON.

THE SINKING OF THE STONE FLEET.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 20.

On Thursday last an increase in the number of vessels off this harbor was noticed. On Friday morning not less than twenty-three sail, of all classes, were in sight. As well as could be judged, using a spyglass at a distance of three or four miles, there were some four gunboats, one large steamer, apparently a frigate, and the rest seemed to be mostly sailing vessels. One of the steamers was stationed at the northeast of the bar, near the Rattlesnake Shoal, and the remainder of their fleet was near old Ship Bar. During Thursday night and Friday morning, with the weather calm, the sea smooth, and a moonlight night, they succeeded in sinking some seven hulks, consisting of two ships and five barks, in one of the channels. Later in the day, the enemy sunk eight more of the "stone fleet," making fifteen in all. From appearances, it is inferred that all their bulks which have been brought here up to this time have been made use of, and that those now outside are blockaders.

The hulks lay on their sides, with list aport; some of them having already been stripped of their canvas, and others having their sails flying loose. A small steamer, of very light draught, was seen moving actively about. She was supposed to be the tug used to place the vessels in position on the shoals, previous to sinking. The fifteen old vessels, if placed in single file, and allowing the large space of two hundred feet obstructing capacity to each vessel, would blockade about three thousand feet.

Charleston harbor has a water front—from the Rattlesnake Shoal to Folly Island beach—of about six miles, with numerous passages to and from the sea. On the occurrence of the first heavy northeaster, after the sinking of the wrecks, the force of the wind, the heave of the sea, and the action of the quicksands will, according to all previous experience, dissipate the Yankee obstructions with a rapidity nearly as great as that of the late terrible conflagration. We have known new and first-class ships of nearly 1,000 tons capacity, loaded with railroad iron, stop on the bar, in mid channel, and in a few weeks there would hardly be a trace of them, and what could be found had worked upon the shallow part of the bar. The permanent closing of Charleston harbor by sinking vessels at the entrance we consider an impossibility. This attempt of the Yankees, however, will have one good effect, in tending to quiet the nerves of any excitable citizens who may have supposed that the Lincolnites intended an attack on our city from the sea.

ITEMS.

The *Mercury*, of Dec. 21, says:

"Among the *on dits* of the street we heard yesterday, that the cargo of the sloop *Ashley*, which was taken by the enemy near Rockville, on Wednesday morning, is the property of M. LE COMTE DE LASTERYE, who is a French subject and resident of Paris. The cargo consisted of the produce of a plantation which he is the owner."

The *Courier*, of Dec. 28, had this paragraph:

"The Charleston Lighthouse, situated on Morris' Island, and which for many years has guided the mariner to our harbor, was blown up on Wednesday night by order of the military authorities. Only a heap of ruins mark the spot where it stood."

MOVEMENTS IN KENTUCKY.

A letter from Smith's Grove, Ky., under date of the 22d, to the *Union and American*, says:

"As you no doubt have all sorts of rumors from this region, I propose to write you a *few facts* for the information of your readers.

Yesterday, Gen. HINDMAN, with his brigade and several hundred Texas Rangers, were at Cave City, fourteen miles above this, where they have been for many days.

Gen. BRECKINRIDGE's brigade is now north of Barren River, in the direction of Glasgow, and are ready for the enemy when he comes in that direction.

Between this and Bowling Green I do not know how matters stand this morning, and will not undertake to say, but am of the opinion that a large portion of the army is moving upward.

On yesterday a large body of Federals had crossed at Woodsonville, and encamped on the field where the brave TERRY fell. As to the number across the river, it is estimated at from three to eight thousand.

If any of the Federals have advanced from Columbia to or near Glasgow, I have not ascertained the fact. I think, however, that they have left Columbia. Glasgow is 17 miles from this place, and 25 this side of Columbia.

At Brownsville, twenty miles from Bowling Green, on Green River, about thirty Federals have been cutting trees and felling them in the river on the north side, and have also been piling up logs for a breastwork. But of them toward Nolin and Litchfield, there is certainly a much larger body of men, as their drums can be heard from points this side of Brownsville. Capt. MORGAN and a few of his men exchanged a few shots day before yesterday with the squad behind their log breastwork. Capt. MORGAN's squadron is with Gen. BRECKINRIDGE.

Notwithstanding all the rumors you may hear, there was on yesterday no considerable body of Federals within thirty-five miles of Bowling Green. I give you, as my opinion, that it will be many days before any important engagement takes place, unless our army advances on the Federals.

The Law of the Trent Affair.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT ON THE ALLEGED ERROR OF CAPT. WILKES, AND THE GROUNDLESSNESS OF THE BRITISH CASE.

From the New-York Ledger.

The violation of the law of nations, with which the United States are charged, consists, not in the removal of the Confederate Ministers from the *Trent*, but in not having sent in that vessel for adjudication. There is in the London *Times*, of the 28th of November, an article, written apparently by some person well informed as to the purport of the opinion given by the Law Officers of the Crown, from which I quote the following sentence:

"It is, we understand, the opinion of these jurists, that the right of the Federal Government, acting by its officers, was confined to the visiting and searching of the mail packet; that if any men or things believed to be contraband of war had been found on board of her, the proper course was to take her into port, and submit the question to the Prize Court, which would hear evidence and argument on both sides, and would have decided the case according to the precedents and authorities."

This would no doubt have been a part, though only a part, of a proper and regular course. Had Capt. WILKES decided to send the *Trent* into port for adjudication, he would not the less, nor the less lawfully, have removed the Confederate ministers to his own vessel, with a view to their safe keeping and to prevent their influence and agency in effecting a recapture. No doctrine of prize law is, I believe, better settled than that the captor may adopt any reasonable measures to insure the safety of his prize. Two reasons are assigned by Capt. WILKES for not sending the *Trent* into port. One was the condition of his own ship, which, never strongly manned, was reduced in numbers, both of officers and men; the other a wish not to put the passengers and shippers by the *Trent* to inconvenience. For these reasons, greatly against his own interest in the event of her being condemned, he forebore to send the *Trent* into port. The first reason is one of undoubted validity as a rule of prize law. Whenever the captor finds himself unable to spare a prize-crew large enough to preclude any danger of recapture, or is short of provisions, or for any other reason, unable to send the captured vessel safely into port, he is authorized by prize law to take out the cargo and the ship's company, and even destroy the ship. This was what was done by the *Nashville* in the case of the *Harvey Birch*—lawfully done, if the *Nashville* was a lawful belligerent cruiser, and unable to put a sufficient prize-crew on board the captured vessel; but if she was a corsair of an unacknowledged Power, (and, it is said, unprovided with a commission,) it was an act of high-handed piracy. It being admitted, then by the Law Officers of the Crown, that Capt. WILKES was warranted in detaining and searching the *Trent*, it was a matter for his decision whether he was in a condition to take on board the *San Jacinto* a sufficient number of the *Trent's* company, (probably a hundred, all told,) and put on board that vessel a prize-crew strong enough to preclude any attempt at recapture, and to insure her being carried into port in safety.

Capt. WILKES, however, states in his official report, written before the nature of the complaint of the British Government could be anticipated, that he was too much "reduced in officers and crew" to pursue this course, and this official statement, made in good faith, would be received as evidence of the fact in any prize court in the world. To treat the *Trent* as the *Nashville* treated the *Harvey Birch*, (though warranted in an extreme case of contraband by the law of nations,) was of course out of the question for a civilized commander. The only possible remaining mode of exercising his belligerent right "to stop the enemy's ambassador on his passage" was to remove Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to the *San Jacinto*, which he would have been equally authorized to do, and certainly would have done at any rate, even if he had sent in the *Trent*.

It must, therefore, be carefully borne in mind that while, by pursuing this course, the convenience and interest of all persons concerned in the *Trent* were greatly subserved and promoted, the condition of the Confederate Ministers is in no degree made worse, nor even different, nor the privileges of the British flag invaded. The Law Officers of the Crown are supposed to say that the "proper course" would have been to send the vessel in; but she would, as a prize ship, have been sent in under the American flag. The Confederate Ministers would not have remained in her, but would have been transferred to the *San Jacinto*, to obviate the possibility of recapture; and, as far as they are concerned, the state of affairs would have been precisely the same, identically the same, as now. They would have arrived in the United States, as in point of fact they did arrive, on board the *San Jacinto*; subjected to be proceeded against as rebels or prisoners of war, at the option of the United States. England would have possessed the same right and power, no more and no less, to intervene in their favor that she possesses now. She is now able to exercise a diplomatic influence in their favor; and she would have had the same and no other power had the *Trent* been sent in. The course pursued by Capt. WILKES, therefore, in the full exercise of his discretion as a belligerent cruiser, and in conformity with the admitted rules of prize law, while it was eminently conducive to the benefit of the *Trent* and all concerned in her, in no degree changed the condition of the Confederate Ministers; nor derogated from the rights of the British flag; nor interfered with the only protection, that of diplomatic influence, which the Government of Great Britain could by the law of nations extend to them. By admitting the right of Capt. WILKES to send in the *Trent*, the Law Officers of the Crown admit his right to place the persons of the Ministers in the custody of the United States Government. This is all he has done; he has done it in the way to inflict the smallest possible injury on private interests; and he has neither withdrawn, nor attempted to withdraw, the persons of the Ministers from the only interference which it would in any event have been possible for England to employ in their favor.

But it is said that the powers exercised by Capt. WILKES of removing persons at discretion from neutral vessels is too great to be intrusted to a naval officer; that it can only be confided with safety to high tribunals. There would be force in this argument, if the right of *disposing finally* of such persons were claimed by the belligerent cruiser. But surely it is little better than trifling to concede the right of arresting a neutral vessel on her passage, and removing her and all on board—cargo, crew and passengers—to the United States, at the discretion of the belligerent cruiser, and deny him the right to remove a small part of her passengers; of course, under his responsibility to his Government, and his Government's responsibility, if his acts are sanctioned, to friendly Powers, whose subjects have an interest in the transaction. The law of nations concedes to belligerent cruisers powers of the most dangerous character if abused; and complaints of their abuse to the injury of the neutral, often well-founded complaints, form no small part of the private history of war. Vexatious captures and heart-sickening delays, in courts of admiralty and vice-admiralty, are among the standing grievances of neutrals, and nowhere to so great and ruinous degree as on the part of the citizens of the United States. This is probably the first case, in the history of the civilized world, in which grave complaint has been made, and reparation demanded, and war denounced, because a belligerent cruiser, sacrificing his own interest, *forbore to send a valuable neutral vessel into port, and allowed her to pursue her course unmolested.*

There is, perhaps, no case precisely parallel—that is, of an enemy's ambassador stopped on a neutral vessel at sea; but the precedents are innumerable of removing persons of another class from neutral vessels at the discretion of the boarding officer, and without making prize of the ship from which they were taken. These I shall consider in another paper.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 21, 1861.

IMPORTANT FROM CAIRO.

A Satisfactory Gunboat Reconnoissance to within Two Miles of Columbus—Capture of an Officer in Jeff. Thompson's Command, &c.

CAIRO, Ill., Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Flag-Officer FOOTE, with the gunboats *Essex*, *Lexington* and *Tyler*, made a reconnoissance down the Mississippi this morning. He went within 200 yards of the range of the rebel batteries. On his return he was fired at by the rebel gunboat *Mohawk*, to which he replied, but the shots all fell short. The Flag-Officer is highly satisfied with the reconnoissance, and has examined all points on the river as near as within two miles of Columbus.

A dispatch from Cape Girardeau to-day says that a detachment of the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, while scouting, had captured Maj. WILLIAMS, of JEFF. THOMPSON's band.

The Surveyor of the port of Metropolis seized a large quantity of gold lace, morphine and other costly drugs, intended for the rebels. The goods were from Cincinnati.

THE RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 6, 1862.

The greatest excitement prevailed in Washington, and particularly in both Houses of Congress, this morning, growing out of the alleged arrest of Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS and his family, for correspondence with the enemy; and the rumor was so generally circulated and asserted, as to be generally believed. But great joy was diffused among the numerous friends of Gen. THOMAS when it was found to be a *canard*.

Gen. THOMAS himself will take an early occasion to show that every rumor affecting his loyalty, which has been issued on many occasions, is alike unjust and untrue. The origin of these reports grows out of his residence at the Soldier's Home, where, for a number of years past, the well-known Surgeon, Dr. KING, who has lived in Philadelphia, has also had his quarters. For some months past grave suspicions have been entertained in regard to certain members of the family of Dr. KING. It is stated that two of his own sons, by his first wife, and two of the sons of his second wife, are now serving in the Confederate army, and also that some of the lady members of his family have been engaged communicating information to the rebel army through a secession family still living in Maryland, within an hour's ride of Washington. The arrest of some of the family of Dr. KING led to the belief in the rumor in regard to Adjt.-Gen. THOMAS, because he, like the Doctor, resided at Soldier's Home.

THE DEPARTURE OF MASON AND SLIDELL.

From the Boston Journal, Jan. 6.

A correspondent at Fort Warren communicates the following incidents of life at that station: "On receipt, last Sunday, of the news that Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL were to be surrendered to the British Government, there was general dissatisfaction among both officers and men, and expressions very much against their personal safety were freely indulged in; but upon reading the very cool and logical deduction of the Secretary of State, especially the latter part of his reply, where the insignificance of the worth of the custody of the Commissioners in this country is asserted, and the fact that were it essential to the welfare or the safety of the Government they would be retained at all hazards, a general acquiescence was as freely manifested. I would have liked every citizen of Boston to have seen the two gentlemen, and if their mission is not any more prepossessing to Europe than I know their personal appearance would be to any Northern man of intelligence, they might as well give up.

On the morning of their departure, the battalion was called out as usual, at 8.45, for dress parade, and were kept upon the parade-ground, manoeuvring slightly, till after the rebels left. The guards were strengthened to prevent any from going upon the parapets, either soldiers or prisoners, and thus they left as quietly as a dog would, and with not so much notice as our *Ned Hoyt*, a fine, intelligent Newfoundland. As they passed down to the wharf, they were accompanied by Col. DIMMICK, and he kindly waved all ceremony at the guard-house, save to simply turn out the guard, as our men were unwilling, and doubtless would have refused to salute the Colonel, as in, thus doing they would have had to salute the rebels; but when the Colonel came back, the thing was done to a nicety.

On taking leave of Col. DIMMICK, Mr. MASON somewhat affected, said, "God bless you, Colonel; God bless you" and cordially shook hands with him. Mr. SLIDELL shook hands with the Colonel, and said "Under whatever circumstances and in whatever relations in the future we may meet, I shall always esteem you as a dear friend."

During the morning many rebels thronged the rooms of Messrs. MASON and SLIDELL to get their autographs, and Mr. MASON's hand was so unsteady as to be noticed through the window outdoors. Some of the political prisoners said to MASON: "We hope when you get to England you will represent our case, imprisoned on this island for no offence save differing from others in political opinions." He replied that if ever he arrived in Europe he would faithfully represent their case.

The prisoners are allowed certain outdoor privileges during the day time, but at retreat are obliged to go into their quarters till next morning, without special permit from the commander of the post. They are fed just the same in quality and quantity as our men, and fare as well every way. Some few are allowed to go upon the parapets upon their parole. Last Tuesday a band came, numbering eleven pieces. All that are left of the band which was at Fort Sumter during its bombardment, are among them. Lately they have been stationed at Fort Hamilton, New-York. As yet they have not played in public; but, from hearing them practice in their room, I will vouch for their ability, and shall expect some very fine music.

Of the battalion let me assure you that you cannot find 500 to excel them in morality and good demeanor, and in a proper time we will be able to say in drill and manoeuvre.

Of Col. DIMMICK it is unnecessary for me to write. His name, efficiency and courteousness are familiar to all in this locality from his connection with the three months' men. Maj. PARKER is much liked by the officers and men, for whose comfort, as well as discipline, he is ever watchful. The company officers are generally gentlemanly and social, and for intelligence, military knowledge and bearing, will compare with any. Thus, with good commander, good officers and first-rate soldiers, you may rest assured that it will be no fault of theirs if a rebel prisoner escapes or a hostile fleet ever gets past this fort to menace Boston."

THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

The United States steam transport *Ericsson*, lying at Pier No. 4, North River, will sail about the 9th inst. for Key West and Fort Taylor. She will take out the Ninety-first Regiment, N. Y. S. V., now stationed on Governor's Island.

The United States steam transport *Marion*, lying at the same dock, is now taking in provisions and army stores for Port Royal. She will also carry 300 horses of the First Massachusetts Cavalry, and will sail about the 12th inst.

The Resignation of Gen. Franz Siegel.

The Missouri *Republican* and other St. Louis papers having given credence and wide circulation to the report that Brig.-Gen. SIEGEL has resigned his command, and that his resignation would be followed by the withdrawal of a large number of officers associated with him, the *Anzeiger des Westens* indorses the statement, and remarks that "for a long time things have looked as though the intention were to trifle with him, and that he (Gen. SIEGEL,) had seemed to think so too. Where he sowed, where he was first in the field, and was the first to strike, and while his name rang, like that of Mars, from every German lip throughout the Union and helped to fill the camps others are now to reap the harvest. But he must linger on the shore and languish in the tent. JEFF. C. DAVIS and SCHOFFIELD, the two most capable, if not the only capable, American officers here, are winning laurels on the path marked out by SIEGEL, and he must, in the meanwhile, be held in leading-strings by CURTIS. Should he bear this yet, it is, perhaps, but for a little space."

The reason for SIEGEL's resignation is his displacement from the command at Rolla. His arrival in St. Louis was expected on Monday, the 7th inst.

The *New-Yorker Demokrat*, of to-day, (Tuesday,) in announcing *positively* that Gen. SIEGEL has resigned, and that such is the telegraphic dispatch addressed *directly* to that paper from St. Louis, heads the editorial containing the news with the caption, "Is Know-Nothingism Dead?"

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Meeting of the New Republican General Committee—Great Excitement.

The first meeting of the Republican General Committee for 1862, was held last evening, at the rooms of the Committee, No. 9 Court-street. A temporary organization was effected, by the election of WM. COIT, Esq. as Chairman, and S. ALPHEUS SMITH as Secretary. The room was crowded with delegates and others, and it was quite evident that there was to be an exciting time, and in this there was no disappointment. The old antagonistic feeling existing between the "Union" and "Straight" Republicans, burned more fiercely than even before the last Fall election, and it only required a very little thing to bring this feeling out in full force—and the occasion for its exercise was not long wanting. After some preliminary wrangling about minor matters, credentials were received when it was found there were contested seats in the Eleventh, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards and protests against the admission of delegates from the First and Twelfth Wards. The Chairman decided that all persons claiming to be delegates must be admitted to seats who presented *prima facie* evidence that they had been legally elected. Under this ruling the First Ward was passed over, but when the Twelfth Ward was reached, the admission of the accredited delegates was most strenuously opposed. The Chairman refused to put test motions because the Committee was not properly organized, and a scene of excitement followed which beggars all description. Motion upon motion was made by different parties, each claiming the right to have their motion put to the Committee. Several impromptu fights were suppressed by the timely interference of the cooler members. Finally the Chairman decided to modify his decision so far as to put the motions made,—only those delegates whose names had been called having permission to vote thereon. This was accepted and the business of the Committee was proceeded with in comparative order. Subsequently two delegates from the First Ward, Messrs. CARLIN and EAMES, were admitted by a vote of the Committee and also the delegates from the Twelfth Ward. At a later hour the excitement subsided, and the members of the Committee appeared to be on as good terms as ever, when the following named Committee on Credentials was appointed, to whom was referred all the contested seats and protests: Messrs. Winslow, Bradley, Nodyne, Reeve, Hathaway, Lindsay and Donovan. The Committee adjourned for one month.

ANNUAL SALE OF PEWS IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH.—The annual sale of pews at auction in Plymouth Church for the year was held last evening. As usual, there was a very large attendance of people, and the buying was quite as spirited as ever, though the premiums offered were not so large. Mr. BEECHER commenced the proceedings in a few remarks, stating all necessary particulars for those who desired to purchase to know. He said this was the thirteenth annual sale that had taken place under his auspices, and notwithstanding the troubleous times the church was still in a prosperous condition. The first pew was struck off to Mr. DENNIS at $100 premium, and the next at $75 premium. When 100 pews had been sold, the premiums ran down to $20, where they remained some time. All of the pews except thirty-two were sold. The pews sold were appraised at $12,050. On these the premiums amounted to $6,323, or about half the amount of premiums received last year. The sale was entirely satisfactory to the Trustees.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—The wives or mothers of the following members of the Fourteenth Regiment, who are prisoners of war, are requested to call at the Surrogate's Office, in this city, (Brooklyn,) and sign receipts for the purpose of forwarding to Washington, to procure the back pay of their respective husbands or sons: Wm. H. Baldwin, Herman W. Bristol, Simon Richardson, Wm. Stewart, Patrick McManus, Robert Bold, Wm. Dakin, Henry Holmes, Augustus Thiery, Wm. H. Van Horne, Isaac H. De Graeff, Augustus P. Ticknor, John Mack, Timothy O'Sullivan, Wm. DeWitt.

SKATING.—Notwithstanding the heavy fall of snow, the officers of the different Skating Clubs had the snow removed from the ice at an early hour yesterday, so that skating was kept up as usual.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, but no business of any general interest was transacted.

THE COURTS.—City Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 54, 56, 57, 58, 60, 62, 63, 64, 66, 68, 69, 70, 71, 76, 77, 78, 79, 35, 36, 51. The Special Term of the Supreme Court, Judge LOTT, has adjourned to Thursday, the 9th inst.

Jersey City.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The tender and freight car of the Western bound express train, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, was thrown off the track near Hackensack, about 6 o'clock Monday evening, caused by a broken rail. The accident caused a delay of about two hours, but no damage was sustained by the cars.

SKATING.—A gang of men were at work, yesterday, removing the snow from the ice on Lake Lincoin, and to-day it will again be open for the reception of visitors.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Winter Term of the Hudson County Courts will commence on the 21st inst. As far as is known, there are no important causes to come before the Grand Jury.

CONDITION OF THE RIVERS.—There was a great deal of heavy ice adrift yesterday, which cleared the rivers of all vessels at anchor. The steamship *Vanderbilt*, lying in the North River, not being able to find a berth, was carried adrift by the ice. Owing to the thaw, a much greater quantity will probably come down during the next day or two. The ship *Guy Mannering*, while being towed out of the East River yesterday, by three steam-tugs, took the bottom opposite the barge office at Whitehall, owing to a large field of ice coming in the river. She came off immediately, and proceeded to sea.

The Brooklyn and Williamsburgh shores are, at certain times of the tide, blocked up, owing to the prevailing winds forcing the ice in that direction. Steam-tugs for outward and inward bound vessels are in great demand, at large figures.

The Pennsylvania Legislature.

HARRISBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The Legislature met this afternoon. The Governor's message will be sent in at noon to-morrow.

The Governor has appointed Col. F. L. RUSSELL, of Pittsburgh, Adjutant-General of the State, in the place of E. M. BIDDLE, resigned; also, F. P. STERRITT, President Judge of Allegany County, *vice* Judge McClure, deceased.

The Parish Will Case.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The argument in the PARISH will case commences in the Court of Appeals to-morrow. Four days are allowed for the argument. Hon. WM. M. EVARTS opens the case, to be followed by CHARLES O'CONOR, JOHN K. PORTER, and other eminent counsel.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Jan. 3.

Arrived, ships *Derby*, from New-York; *Canton*, from Bordeaux.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Jan. 4.

Arrived, steamer *Uncle Sam*, from Panama.

Sailed, ships *Kit Carson*, for Valparaiso; *Inspector*, for Glasgow.

Steam-Boiler Explosion.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The steam-boiler in the Portsmouth Navy-yard, connected with the Ordnance Department, exploded yesterday, killing Mr. BRIDGES, the engineer, demolishing the chimney, 100 feet high, and doing other damage.

Fire in Dover, N. H.

DOVER, N. H., Monday, Jan 6.

"Union Block" was destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by traders, mechanics, physicians, and others, and was the most destructive conflagration in this town for many years. The loss is not estimated.

Fire in Rochester, N. Y.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Jan. 6.

The residence of S. STETTHEIMER, on East-avenue, was burned last evening, together with nearly all its contents, resulting in a loss of $28,000. Insurance on the house $13,000, and on the furniture $5,000.

Fire in Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Messrs. PHILLIPS & BEST's glass works were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss $125,000. Insured for $70,000.

The Niagara Outward Bound.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

The mails per the steamship *Niagara* will close at 9 o'clock to-morrow (Wednesday) morning. She will not sail, however, until about noon.

Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Jan. 6.

The following is the weekly Bank statement:

Capital stock	$38,231,700
Loans and discounts	65,613,000
Specie	8,090,500
Due from other Banks	8,201,900
Due to other Banks	9,188,000
Deposits	27,093,000
Circulation	6,451,000

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR quiet and firmer. WHEAT 1c. higher; 70c.@70½c. for No. 1; 64½c.@65½c. for No. 2, in store. CORN a shade better; 22½c.@23c. for mixed, in store. OATS dull. MESS PORK dull; buyers offer $8 75@$8 87½; a lot of 250 bbls. prime City packed sold at $9. HOGS—dressed firmer, at unchanged prices; Live—supply exceeds the demand, and market dull, at $2 10@$2 40. *Receipts*—3,200 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 6,200 live Hogs, 1,400 dressed. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR dull at $4 for Superfine. WHISKY, active speculative demand, 15c. HOGS closed dull and heavy at $3 25@$3 35. MESS PORK, $9 12½@$9 37. LARD dull at 6¾c. EXCHANGE unsettled; bankers not buying, but anxious to sell at par to ¼ premium,

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates from 25 cents to $25. Everything in the skating line (except ponds) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. Parlor Skates. We make a specialty of Skates. CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS give tone, vigor and energy to the system, when all other medicines fail. Only 25 cents per box.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 25 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 12 46
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook 12 57 | Gov. Island. 1 46 | Hell Gate.... 2 08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Karnak, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Havana, E. Cunard.

Ships Guy Mannering, Dollard, London, E. E. Morgan; Grahams Polly, Norton, Cadiz, F. C. Schmidt; Julia Lawrence, Spear, Havre, Snow & Burgess; Charter Oak, Withan, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons; John Sidney, Southard, Philadelphia, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks Meteor, Olsen, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Margaret, (Br.,) Quig, Pernambuco, Napier, Welsford & Rankin; Robert Leonard, (Br.,) Coming, Cork, Edmiston Bros.; Emilie, (Brem.,) Arinans, Bremen, Chas. Luling; Avon, Collier, Valparaiso, Fabbri & Chauncey; Stanislaus, (Belg.,) Paulsen, Falmouth, E. D. Hurlburt & Co.; Corinne, (Br.,) Ochiltree, London, J. C. McArthur; Ben Dorrance, Smith, Cork, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Antelope, (Swed.,) Walff, Queenstown, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Two Boys, Conklin, Baltimore, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Milwaukee, Brown, Nuevitas, Miller & Houghton; Nellie Mowe, Pike, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; Giovanni, (Aus.,) Petracco, Queenstown, H. Palen & Co.

Schooners Tariff, Provost, Stamford, Stamford Manufg. Co; Albert, (Br.,) Langley, St John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Son; D. B Baylis, Jayne, West End St. Croix, master; J. W. Miner, Berry, Key West, H. Benner; Three Brothers, (Br.,) Howard, Amherst, N. S., D. R. De Wolff; Nelson, (Br.,) King, Ragged Island, D. R. De Wolff; Lottie, Bunkup, Cadiz, Thompson & Hunter.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Curlew, Parrish, Baltimore, via Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast, to master.

Steamer Kennebec, Garton, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers to F. Perkins.

Steamer Octorora, McLaughlin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Modern Times, Williams, Dublin 39 ds., in ballast to E. S. Innes. Was off Montauk 1st inst., and in the late N. W. gale was blown as far south as lat. 38.

Bark W. B. Dean, (Br., of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hammond, Galway 50 ds., in ballast to Thos. James. Experienced very heavy W. gales; split sails, sprung foretopmast-yard, carried away foretopmast-stay, and received other damage.

Bark Barracouta, (Br., of Pictou, N. S.,) Creichton, St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 8, with sugar to master. Had heavy N. W. gales most of the passage; split sails, &c.

Bark Maraval, Griffin, Port Spain, Trinidad, Dec. 20, with sugar to T. T. Dwight.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) Duell, Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, 22 ds., in ballast to H. Trowbridge's Sons, of New-Haven.

Brig Richmond, (of Bangor,) Clark, Marseilles Nov. 13, with wool to E. Cayluss de Ruyter & Co. The schr. Langdon, Gilmore, sld. for New-York Nov. 11.

Schr. Nimrod, Bolan, Baltimore 15 ds., with grain to R. P. Buck & Co. Was up to Barnegat Jan. 2, and was blown 150 miles off shore; split fore and mainsail and both jibs.

Schr. Coyner, Nightengale, Plymouth, Mass., 7 ds., with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

BELOW—Ship Amazon, Hovey, London and Deal Dec. 2, with mdse. to E. E. Morgan.

WIND—Sunset, N. W.

Spoken, &c.

John Nimph—Br. brig, of Liverpool, N. S., bound W., was passed Jan. 1, lat. 39, lon 69 30.

Ocean Eagle—brig, of Guilford, Conn, bound North, Dec. 24, lat. 32 40, lon 72 40.

Foreign Ports.

At St. Pierre, Martinique, Dec. 8, bark Louisa P. Snow, dischg.

At Trinidad, Port-au-Spain, Dec. 18, bark N. H. Gaston, Parmelee, for New-York in 4 ds.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SMITH & BROTHER'S
PALE CREAM ALE,
SUPERIOR AMBER ALE,
PORTER,
AND
NEW-YORK BROWN STOUT.

THE ABOVE CELEBRATED AMERICAN ALES are brewed from the CHOICEST BARLEY MALT and HOPS, and highly esteemed by those who have used them. Purchasers are requested to call and examine our superior stock, assured that they will find the BEST and PUREST articles.

We have at all times a large stock ready for delivery, in whole, half and quarter casks, suitable for the TRADE, HOTELS, and FAMILY USE, which we offer on the MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

SMITH & BROTHER,
BREWERS,
Nos. 158 and 160 West 18th-st., New-York.
Orders by Mail or Express promptly attended to.

HOUCHIN'S SUPERIOR
WAX NIGHT LIGHTS,
WITH IMPROVED WICK SUSTAINER.

This superior and desirable article, so neat, cheap and convenient a night-light for the bed-chamber, is recommended to the use of families and travelers. It gives a steady light, without any unpleasant odor, and is perfectly safe. Put up in neat boxes, one dozen each, by T. W. HOUCHIN, Sole Proprietor, and for sale by druggists and first-class grocers generally.

HOUCHIN'S SAFETY NIGHT LAMP—For burning Wax Night Lights—a new and important improvement over all others. The shade can be adjusted so that the light can be used for reading, or turned so as to give only a faint light in the room.

HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE.
THE BEST LAUNDRY BLUEING.

Every housekeeper will find this liquid blueing far more *economical* and *convenient* for use than the common Indigo. A few drops is sufficient for a tub of water, imparting to the clothes a beautiful and uniform tint, and will not settle by standing. Put up in half pint and pint bottles, at low prices, and for sale by first-class grocers and apothecaries generally.

☞ Ask for HOUCHIN'S TRUE BLUE. Indorsed by the leading laundries in the country.

HOUCHIN'S STARCH POLISH WAFERS
THE BEST LINEN POLISH.

This article, highly recommended by those who have used it, is far superior to any in use, and every housekeeper should give it a trial. It gives to linen and muslins a superior lustre and finish, and extra stiffness—will not injure the goods on which it is used—and prevents the iron from sticking. Those who have used it once will use no other, as shirts, bosoms, collars, &c., can be done up much quicker, neater, and keep clean longer, by using this polish. Put up in neat packages, and for sale by first-class grocers and druggists generally. Full directions accompany each package.

T. W. HOUCHIN, Proprietor,
No. 9 Bible House, Astor-place, cor. 4th-av., New-York.

"THE GREAT TRIBULATION ACCOMPANYING the Return of Christ about the Period 1864-'68," is the subject of a lecture by Rev. M. BAXTER in the Episcopal Church of the Redemption Lecture-room, No. 98 East 14th-st., THIS EVENING, at 7.30 P. M. Seats free.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, ON TUESDAY AFTERnoon, 7th inst. a large-sized GOLD WATCH, in the vicinity of Tryon-row, near the Park. The finder will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner by leaving it with F. MEDANICH, No. 1 Tryon-row. Number and description given. H. Z. DREW.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; best of City references. Apply for two days, at No. 39 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, BREAKFAST and tea, in a private family. The neighborhood of 2d or 4th-av., not higher than 23d-st., preferred. Satisfactory references given. Address, stating particulars, P. M. B., Box No. 169 Times Office.